



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-017  
Thursday  
28 January 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-017

### CONTENTS

28 January 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Chad

Defense Minister Unaware of Attempted Coup Plot *[London International]* ..... 1

##### Gabon

Assembly Speaker Resigns; Opposition Leader Meets Bongo *[Libreville Radio]* ..... 1

##### Rwanda

President on Choice of Team Leader for Arusha Talks *[Kigali Radio]* ..... 2

Radio Views Peace Negotiations, International Aid *[Bujumbura Radio]* ..... 3

RPF Comments on Presidential Responsibility *[Radio Muhabura]* ..... 3

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Defense Secretary, Regional Official Discuss Eritrea *[Asmera Radio]* ..... 4

Government Denies Helping Sudan Fight Rebels *[AFP]* ..... 4

Isayas Afewerki Holds Talks With Sudanese Minister *[Asmera Radio]* ..... 4

##### Kenya

President Arap Moi Prorogues Parliament 27 Jan *[Nairobi TV]* ..... 4

Members Taken 'By Surprise' *[KNA]* ..... 4

Large Crowds at Parliament *[Nairobi TV]* ..... 5

FORD-Kenya 'Up in Arms' *[KNA]* ..... 5

FORD-Kenya Official Comments *[AFP]* ..... 5

Minister Says Session Not 'Rowdy' *[KNA]* ..... 6

President Denounces Misconception of African Systems *[KNA]* ..... 6

Assistant Ministers Take Oath of Allegiance *[KNA]* ..... 7

Police Kill Somali Bandits on Nairobi-Garissa Road *[KNA]* ..... 7

##### Somalia

Aidid Speaks at Siad Barre Overthrow Celebration *[Mogadishu Radio]* ..... 7

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Urges Decisive UN Action in Angola *[SAPA]* ..... 8

De Klerk Promises To Investigate Claims of Aid to UNITA *[BUSINESS DAY 26 Jan]* ..... 8

Daily Urges 'More Consistent' U.S. Foreign Policy *[THE STAR 22 Jan]* ..... 9

Paper on Implications of Clinton Administration *[BEELD 20 Jan]* ..... 9

Buthelezi Calls for African Economic Community *[SAPA]* ..... 10

Japanese Ambassador Cites Commerce Issues *[SAPA]* ..... 10

Government, IFP Joint Statement on Talks *[SAPA]* ..... 10

IFP Resolutions on Government Response to IFP Document *[SAPA]* ..... 11

Inkatha's Felgate Blamed for Breakdown of Talks *[SUNDAY STAR 24 Jan]* ..... 11

Buthelezi Comments on Multi-Party Negotiations *[SAPA]* ..... 12

Warns of Possible War [London International]	12
Government-ANC Talks Yield 'No Breakthrough' [SAPA]	12
Multiparty Talks Possible in March [Umtata Radio]	14
ANC Member: Election Date May Be Announced in Jun [SAPA]	14
ANC, NP Officials Comment on Moves Toward Elections [NEW NATION 15-21 Jan]	14
ANC Official on Need for Interim Government [SAPA]	16
HNP Reportedly Preparing for All-White Election [Johannesburg Radio]	16
NP Vryheid MP Resigns, To Join Inkatha [SAPA]	16
Holomisa: No Response From Government on APLA Issue [Johannesburg Radio]	17
PAC Members To Ignore Goldstone Commission Summons [SAPA]	17
ANC Not Happy With Graves Investigation [Johannesburg Radio]	17
Police To Upgrade Cells To Reduce Detention Deaths [SAPA]	17
184 Die in Prison in Year 1991-1992 [SAPA]	18
Police Working for Increased Community Support [SAPA]	18
Treurnicht: SADF To Merge With ANC's MK [SAPA]	18
Possible PAC-Ciskei Movement Links Examined [THE WEEKLY MAIL 15-21 Jan]	19
ANC-Council of Churches Statement on Sanctions [SAPA]	20
AZAPO Responds to Education Renewal Strategy [SAPA]	20
Lebowa Welcomes Education Renewal Strategy [SAPA]	20
Home Affairs Minister To Begin Changing SABC [SAPA]	21
SABC Chairman Reacts [Johannesburg TV]	22
Winnie Mandela Writes on Political Elitism [SUNDAY STAR 24 Jan]	22
Study Measures Levels of Political Intolerance [SATURDAY STAR 23 Jan]	23
Paper Charges Mandela With 'Totalitarianism' [ILANGA 21-23 Jan]	24
Paper on Need To Extend Human Rights to All [ILANGA 21-23 Jan]	24
Parliament Opens 29 Jan; Vigorous Debate Expected [SAPA]	25
Soweto City Council Accused of Squandering Millions [THE STAR 26 Jan]	25
Statistical Service Releases Immigration Figures [SAPA]	26
Dec Inflation Rate 9.6 Percent, Lowest Since 1978 [SAPA]	26
* Extreme Poverty Among Whites Causing Concern [BEELD 14 Dec]	27
* Crime, Violence Expected To Damage Tourism [BEELD 11 Dec]	27
* Eskom's Plans for Country, Region Examined	28
* Southern Africa [ENGINEERING NEWS 4 Dec]	28
* Plans for Country [ENGINEERING NEWS 4 Dec]	30
* Environmental Benefits [ENGINEERING NEWS 4 Dec]	31
* Eskom Test Center Opened [ENGINEERING NEWS 4 Dec]	32
* Electrification Costs [ENGINEERING NEWS 4 Dec]	32
27 January Review of Current Events, Issues [THE STAR 27 Jan, etc.]	32

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Government-UNITA Talks Begin in Addis Ababa 27 Jan	34
UNITA Delegation Arrives [Luanda TV]	34
Delegations Meet 28 Jan [AFP]	34
OAU Head Meets UN's Anstee [Addis Ababa International]	35
Talks Continue 28 Jan [Luanda Radio]	35
Officials View Prospects for Talks, Peace Process [Luanda TV]	35
MPLA Official Says Cease-Fire Priority at Addis Ababa [Luanda Radio]	36
Government-UNITA Clashes Continue	37
Troops Ordered To Seize Huambo [Luanda TV]	37
Government Ground Offensive 'Thwarted' [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	37
UNITA Shells Menongue [Luanda Radio]	37
Attacks in Cunene Province Eyed [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	37
S. African Helicopter Allegedly Supplies FALA Equipment [Luanda Radio]	38
Minister Urges UN Session on South Africa Involvement [Luanda TV]	38
Namibian Involvement in Civil War 'More Apparent' [DIE REPUBLIKEIN 21 Jan]	38

**Malawi**

Party Official Warns Opposition Not To Abuse Banda	[Blantyre Radio]	39
Opposition Parties Threaten To Boycott Referendum	[Johannesburg International]	40

**Swaziland**

Prime Minister Notes PTA, SADC To Merge	[THE SWAZI OBSERVER 25 Jan]	40
Commerce Minister on PTA Assistance to Economy	[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 26 Jan]	40
Police Chief Responds to U.S. Charges of Harassment	[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 27 Jan]	41

**Zimbabwe**

Mines Put 12,000 Workers on Reduced Hours; Lay Off 2,100	[Johannesburg International]	41
--	------------------------------	----

**WEST AFRICA**

**Ghana**

Rawlings Nominates Cabinet for Parliamentary Approval	[Accra Radio]	42
---	---------------	----

**Liberia**

ECOMOG Says Robertsfield Airport Recaptured	[AFP]	42
Taylor Accused of Deception, Urged To Disarm	[Monrovia Radio]	42
Relief Agencies Granted Free Passage for Operations	[Gbarnga Radio]	42
UN Office Not Aware of Plans To Resume Operations	[Monrovia Radio]	43
UN Envoy Submits Report on Crisis to Butrus-Ghali	[Gbarnga Radio]	43
ILA Approves Funds for Government Operations	[Monrovia Radio]	43
Monrovia Police Chief Urges Law To Fight Narcotics	[London International]	43

**Niger**

High Council Extends Transition Period	[Niamey Radio]	44
--	----------------	----

**Nigeria**

ECOWAS Official Gives Reasons for Summit Postponement	[Lagos Radio]	44
---	---------------	----

**Senegal**

'Separatist Guerillas' Attack Soldiers in Casamance	[AFP]	44
---	-------	----

**Sierra Leone**

EEC Warns Regime About Human Rights Violations	[Libreville Radio]	45
Strasser Explains Executions	[AFP]	45



## Chad

### Defense Minister Unaware of Attempted Coup Plot

AB2701215093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 27 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program, hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[Text] [Bickerton] The Chadian prime minister today announced that another coup plot had been foiled. He said it was apparently uncovered at the weekend. There are reports of arrests, and a finger has been pointed at former head of state Hisssein Habre, who was ousted by Idriss Deby in 1990 but has been launching comeback attempts ever since. And the latest incident could cast a shadow over Chad's National Conference, which is just getting under way. Well, my colleague, Alice Martin, is in Ndjamena and has been talking to the defense minister, Colonel Hinassou, about the claims of a coup plot:

[Begin recording] [Bickerton] Alice, what did the colonel say about these claims of a coup?

[Martin] I have just come from his house, just a few minutes ago, and the defense minister said he was unaware of any attempted coup plot. He qualified that later by saying that he was aware that there had been some disciplinary measures taken within the Army for some low-level problems that I can explain. But as far as the coup plot goes, he was unaware and he had not been in touch with the prime minister. He learned it from the international airwaves, from Radio France Internationale to whom the prime minister had spoken.

[Bickerton] So, is there a complete breakdown of communications there between the prime minister and the defense minister?

[Martin] Well, yes, it would appear so. The defense minister said he had been in touch with his own chief of staff of the Army, and he had also been in touch with (Kokoye Toke), who has been accused of leading the coup attempt and who was calling him from his own home this morning. But he had not been in touch with the prime minister and, in fact, I had difficulties myself in talking to the prime minister, who apparently was not very well and unavailable to come to the phone.

[Bickerton] So, was it your impression from talking to the defense minister that there actually has been a coup plot?

[Martin] Yes, it is interesting to know why the story has come up at all. It is supposed to have taken place on Sunday afternoon. Now, what did happen on Sunday afternoon was that some disciplinary measures were taken with a number of soldiers in the Army. Now, they were accused of having produced a (?tract) five days ago, which I have seen myself, which had been photocopied several times and is unsigned, and complains about lack

of salaries and the running of the national conference, and they wanted to get rid of their minister of defense. The minister of defense has taken measures against the soldiers, and it appears that they are completely unrelated to (Kokoye Toke), who is supposed to have led the coup attempt.

[Bickerton] So, do you think that, in fact, what is happening is the simmerings of a mutiny in the Army rather than a coup attempt?

[Martin] The military situation right across the country is very delicate. You mentioned earlier Hisssein Habre. Now, elements of Hisssein Habre forces were accused of fomenting violence around Lake Chad, and the Ministry of Defense said there had been no troubles around Lake Chad recently. There are also troubles in the south near Gore, which apparently had been quelled now. Yes, there are a lot of problems in the Army at various different levels.

[Bickerton] So, you mentioned the national conference. What has been going on there? Has this cast a shadow over their deliberations?

[Martin] Yes and no! On Friday, there was another story from Gore with the rebellion supposedly led by Moise Kete. Yes, it cast shadows all the time, but it is strange the conference is taking a very, very long time to decide on elementary issues, on whether to vote secretly or openly. There was a very emotional response today from Goukouni Oueddei, who spoke for the first time of his own choice, saying that there must be a secret vote. But, really, they have taken 10 days to decide these very basic issues. I think people are beginning to get quite fed up with the conference. [end recording]

## Gabon

### Assembly Speaker Resigns; Opposition Leader Meets Bongo

AB2801123993 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230  
GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] In Gabon, Jules Bourdes Ogouliguende, speaker of the National Assembly has, in a letter addressed to the secretary general of the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) this morning, announced his resignation from that party, and his intention to step down as speaker of the National Assembly by the end of April. Mr. Ogouliguende is not happy about the way the PDG is currently being run and how his actions as speaker of the National Assembly are perceived by some members of that party.

Still in Gabon, a meeting took place at the Presidential Palace in Libreville this morning between the head of state, President Omar Bongo, and Reverend Father Mba Abassole, leader of the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB]. Interviewed on the timeliness of this meeting, which comes after two years of tumultuous relations

between the ruling PDG and the RNB—the main opposition party—this is what Rev. Paul Mba Abassole had to say to our correspondent, Raphael Mbadiga.

[Begin recording] [Abassole] This meeting was dictated by a certain number of events that we have been experiencing recently within the RNB and within the opposition in general. It was necessary to discuss certain issues in order to restore calm and to enable us to advance smoothly in our democratic process. In regard to the Lumberjacks, I expressed to the head of state our concerns about the recent harassments we have been subjected to, namely the dismissal of civil servants because they are members of the opposition, or the arbitrary transfers.

[Mbadiga] What finally made you go to the Presidential Palace, because a long time ago you said it was not necessary to hold discussions with President Bongo because, in your opinion, President Bongo does not respect the rules of the game?

[Bassole] Yes, I said that. But now we are experimenting something, because we have a witness. We said we could no longer go to the Presidential Palace without a witness. This condition has been fulfilled and so we went there. After nearly two years of no meetings, I had to tell the president of the Republic what I feel about these issues—the population census, the issue of national identity card—things which, in my opinion, are in the right direction and to which all ideas should be associated to find lasting solutions.

[Mbadiga] Can it be said, finally that it was a meeting of reconciliation between Mr. Bongo and yourself?

[Bassole] No, it was not a question of reconciliation; it was a question of telling one another the plain truth, and of proposing to the country suggestions that seem reasonable to me so that we do not engage in unnecessary quarrels. In regard to reconciliation, I am reconciled with everybody; I am a free man. I do not like to bear anybody any grudge because I feel that when you bear someone a grudge you become a slave. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### President on Choice of Team Leader for Arusha Talks

EA2701163293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, through the coordinator in the Office of the President, Mr. Enoch Ruhigira, on 26 January answered the prime minister's letter dated 24 January, according to which only Boniface Ngulinzira, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has the mandate to lead the Rwandan delegation to Arusha. The letter also pointed out that the head of state was violating the protocol of understanding of 7 April 1992 by appointing Defense Minister James Gasana to head the delegation.

In response to this, the president of the Republic, through Enoch Ruhigira, the coordinator in the office of the president, informs the prime minister of the following: [passage omitted]

Fresh negotiations on some of the aspects of the signed agreements are unavoidable—for example, Article 21 of the 30 October 1992 protocol, and Articles 55, 56, 58, 62, 63, and 86 of 9 January—due to the partisan behavior of the foreign minister, and to the concern expressed by sections of the national and international community.

Therefore following persistent disagreements within the Council of Ministers, the head of state has, in the higher interests of the nation, and in accordance with Article 44 of the Constitution, taken the responsibility of charging Dr. James Gasana, the minister of defense, with leading the Rwandan delegation which must arrive in Arusha without delay. He is the most competent person to integrate the Rwandan Patriotic Front fighters into the Armed Forces, having carried out exploratory missions abroad, notably in Nicaragua.

Being a government member, Minister Gasana has been following the progress of the previous rounds of negotiations. He is also perfectly aware of the positions reached after technical preparations of the subjects to be discussed, and he will be in permanent contact with the prime minister, the government, and the head of state.

The president of the Republic directed the coordinator of the Office of the President to point out to the prime minister that even during the transition, everyone must respect the authority of each institution as recognized by the Constitution, the law, and other legal documents. In this respect, the prime minister was reminded that at the moment, the protocols signed in Arusha are not yet in the implementation phase. This means that the functioning of institutions in our country is governed by the Constitution. Similarly, in regard to the government, the protocol of understanding of 9 April 1992 [date as heard] constitutes the term of reference on the matter.

The head of state wants the prime minister to continue contacts within the Council of Ministers to discuss the issues to be rectified [words indistinct], particularly in the 9 January protocol.

Finally, the president of the Republic calls on the prime minister to [words indistinct] availability, to study through consultations any problem that the prime minister may face in the course of his work. He encourages the prime minister to build dialogue, and to favor consensus and (?cooperation) within the government. The president will respect commitments made by the prime minister during various consultations with him.

On maintaining security, the head of state feels that the temporary absence of the minister of defense does not deprive the entire ministry of its operational capacity.

**Radio Views Peace Negotiations, International Aid**  
*EA2601193093 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[Text] It is difficult to say precisely when the peace negotiations will resume in Rwanda. The Rwandan president, Juvenal Habyarimana, decided on 25 January that the delegation which was supposed to leave for Arusha today would be headed by the minister of defense, James Gasana, not Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira. The Rwandan minister for foreign affairs had been mandated by the Rwandan Government to carry out all aspects of the negotiation process, including the problem of integrating the Armed Forces. The new disagreement comes at a time when rank and file sympathizers of President Habyarimana and those of the prime minister are confronting each other. In (Nyamutera) several houses have been burned, while 100 people who escaped the violence, are housed at the professional training center of (Nyamutera).

It is because of the conflict that the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] announced on 25 January that it would send 7,000 tonnes of foodstuffs each month to ensure the survival of 350,000 Rwandans who were displaced in the north of the country. Up to today, the ICRC has been able to organize two convoys from Uganda. According to a communique from the ICRC, several thousand tonnes of foodstuff are ready to be transported. The ICRC has submitted to the two opposing parties, the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], the [word indistinct] chosen to transport the foodstuffs to the refugees. The Rwandan Government has given its agreement in principle but the RPF has yet to respond.

**RPF Comments on Presidential Responsibility**  
*EA2301220693 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in  
English to Rwanda 1715 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Press release on the political disturbances in Rwanda: The Executive Committee of the Rwandese [as heard] Patriotic Front [RPF] wishes to affirm to the people of Rwanda and the international community its total commitment to the Arusha political negotiations between the Government of Rwanda and the [words indistinct]. Consequently, the RPF strongly condemns [words indistinct] in the country. The [word indistinct] which is instigated and perpetuated by the political parties MRND [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] and CDR [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic] on the pretext that they are not happy with the outcome of the on-going political negotiations in Arusha.

It is obvious that the [words indistinct] Rwanda plays a major role in the disturbances, the head of state who is also the chief of (?the judiciary) has chosen to remove [words indistinct]. His own party, MRND together with CDR are responsible for the on-going violent activities which have resulted in loss of lives and destruction of property in many parts of the country. We ask why the president of the Republic does not use the powers vested in him by the Constitution to order the security forces and other organs to protect the people and their property. Is not the president the head of all state institutions? Should not he therefore be in a position to put right a wrong, be it in his government or in matters of national security? In so far as the current violence is concerned, it should be easy for the president to put an end to [words indistinct] his own party which is spearheading the bloody activities in defiance of the government he heads.

The RPF takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the people of Rwanda and most political parties for their support of the Arusha peace negotiations. The RPF is convinced more than ever that political negotiations are the only viable means of resolving the problems facing our nation [words indistinct].



**Ethiopia****Defense Secretary, Regional Official Discuss Eritrea***EA2701161193 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Mr. Habib Ali Mireh, chairman of the Administrative Council of Region Two [Afar Region] of Ethiopia, continuing his meeting with the various officials of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, held talks yesterday afternoon with Mr. Petros Solomon, secretary of defense. During the meeting, the two sides broadly discussed the relationship between the Eritrean and the Afar people. The two sides also discussed the rights of the Afar people, the situation in the Afar region in general, and the Eritrean issue. It was noted that there was mutual understanding on the issues raised during their discussion.

**Government Denies Helping Sudan Fight Rebels***AB2701145093 Paris AFP in English 0217 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 26 (AFP)—Ethiopia on Tuesday [26 January] denied allegations by the Torit faction of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) that Addis Ababa was helping Khartoum government forces in the war against the rebels.

A statement from the Ethiopian Embassy here described as "groundless" claims by the SPLA faction led by John Garang that Ethiopia allowed Sudanese Government troops to pass through its territory to attack rebel targets in southern Sudan.

The SPLA has been fighting since 1983 to free mainly animist and Christian southern Sudan from Islamic domination by the Arabised north.

**Isayas Afewerki Holds Talks With Sudanese Minister***EA2701160093 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, met and held talks in his office yesterday morning with the Sudanese education minister, Mr. Salih 'Abd-al-Basit Sabdirat. Mr. 'Abd-al-Basit Sabdirat delivered a message from General 'Umar al-Bashir, the Sudanese president, to Mr. Isayas Afewerki.

During their meeting, Mr. 'Abd-al-Basit Sabdirat said the Sudanese Government and people were pleased the secretary general had recovered from his illness. He also discussed bilateral relations, cooperation between the two countries, and the situation in the Horn of Africa countries with the secretary general. [passage omitted]

Mr. 'Abd-al-Basit Sabdirat arrived in Asmera yesterday morning.

**Kenya****President Arap Moi Prorogues Parliament 27 Jan***EA2701123293 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Parliament has been prorogued with immediate effect. The notice proroguing the House which opened yesterday is contained in today's GAZETTE notice and signed by President Daniel arap Moi. It quotes Section 59 of the Constitution, which empowers the president to prorogue the House. It is dated 27 January.

Confirming the announcement by the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation this morning, the deputy clerk to the National Assembly, Mr. Ndindiri, told KTN that MPs [members of parliament] who were sworn-in yesterday would have met this morning and most probably would have debated a motion of adjournment brought to the House by the government seeking a sine die adjournment. He said that the adjournment would have been followed by prorogation.

One of the transactions the Seventh Parliament performed when it met yesterday was the election of the speaker, when a nominated MP who was a KANU [Kenya African National Union] nominee, Francis Ole Kaparo, was elected the speaker. After being sworn in he in turn swore in the new MPs and thereafter the House adjourned to meet early this morning.

Ndindiri clarified that since there was no business on the order paper either by the government or the opposition, there would be no point in the House meeting. He further said that the prorogation would give the opposition and the government time to prepare bills and motions to be debated when the president opens the House officially. He said the time of prorogation would also be used to prepare for the official opening.

Parliament has not been dissolved as some callers have indicated in their phone calls to KTN.

**Members Taken 'By Surprise'***EA2701123993 Nairobi KNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jan (KNA)—Parliament, prorogued early this morning, took Members of Parliament by surprise who arrived to attend the morning session as announced yesterday by the House's newly-elected speaker, Francis Ole Kaparo.

When members from all political parties arrived at the reception desk, they were handed a copy of a special issue of the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 3 in which President Daniel arap Moi prorogued Parliament.

Former speaker and minister for public works, Prof Jonathan Ng'eno said speaker Kaparo had no other way [of] knowing yesterday when he announced that the House would sit this morning. "He does not read the mind of the president of Kenya and the president need not inform the speaker in advance should he decide to prorogue the house", Prof Ng'eno said.

Martin Shikuku, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili Member of Parliament for Butere [and party secretary general], said the president was perfectly in order to prorogue the House. He said that the House was convened to conduct the elections of the speaker, deputy speaker, administration of oath and thereafter adjourn. He added that the government had not appointed the sessional committee which organises the business of the House.

Opposition members complained that the prorogation of the House this morning took them by surprise as they went home yesterday expecting to come back this morning to attend Parliament.

#### Large Crowds at Parliament

EA2701191893 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] A large number of wananchi [citizens] jammed the galleries of the National Assembly to witness the start of the first multiparty Parliament in nearly three decades.

[Begin KTN reporter Litondo recording] [Litondo is shown outside Parliament] But many others did not get space in the galleries and chose to witness the historic event from outside Parliament. They jammed all the roads surrounding the National Assembly, especially the gate through which all MPs [Members of Parliament], including ministers, enter Parliament buildings.

They booed the ministers and MPs they did not support but cheered those they supported. None was spared.

Kitutu Masaba, MP George Anyona, who is also chairman of the Kenya Social Congress, who arrived on foot, was mobbed and escorted by a large crowd up to the entrance of the National Assembly.

Police had a hard time trying to contain the situation, which occasionally threatened to get out of hand, but no ugly incidents were reported. But the anti-riot police did not take any chances as they kept vigil the whole time.

The election of the speaker and the swearing-in of the new members took longer than the crowd outside anticipated. As darkness approached they slowly melted away and by 7 pm [local, 1600 GMT] the area was virtually deserted. But the MPs were still not through with the business of the house today. Oliver Litondo, KTN, Parliament buildings. [end recording]

#### FORD-Kenya 'Up in Arms'

EA2701215993 Nairobi KNA in English 1630 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jan (KNA)—FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya today came up in arms against the sudden prorogation of Parliament after the speaker announced yesterday that today's session would begin at 9 o'clock.

Addressing a press conference at Parliament after a closed-door meeting of the party, the first vice-chairman, Mr. Paul Muite, said FORD-K was determined to pursue the reforms proposed in its post-election action program with utmost urgency.

He said that although the head of state was empowered to prorogue Parliament under section 59 of the Kenya Constitution, the president should allow Parliament to get down to business immediately as there were pressing matters like the economy and security issues which needed to be addressed without further delay.

Mr. Muite asserted [that] the seventh Parliament could not remain idle when there were such important issues needing to be attended to by the members.

He said it should be remembered that the constitutional provision was analogous to the British situation where the Queen prorogues and dissolves Parliament as head of state, which was different with the Kenyan case.

#### FORD-Kenya Official Comments

AB2701124593 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Jan 27 (AFP)—President Daniel arap Moi on Wednesday [27 January] adjourned a session of Parliament a day after it was re-convened following Kenya's first multi-party elections in 26 years last month, official radio announced. Moi did not say when the house would meet again or give reasons for ending its first session a day after it began. [passage omitted]

Paul Muite, vice-chairman of the opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya (FORD-K :nya), accused Moi of "abusing" his constitutional power to suspend the session, to make sure that the opposition did not have enough time to bring up controversial issues for discussion.

"We expect Moi to continue his dictatorial ways," Muite told AFP, adding that the power to prorogue Parliament should be removed from the president.

When the Parliament opened Tuesday [26 January], supporters of the three main opposition parties surrounded the building, jeered and shouted abuse at government ministers as they drove in.

Health Minister Joshua Angatia had the flag ripped off his official limousine, provoking baton-wielding riot



police to charge into the crowd. Police beat a press photographer taking pictures of an injured man, witnesses said.

In an open act of defiance, opposition members failed to stand up in respect of President Daniel arap Moi as he entered the chambers. Instead they booed him as members of his party cheered him. [passage omitted]

Traditionally, swearing in of members is followed by the official opening of Parliament during which the president addresses the house, usually in March. However, the Constitution empowers the president to exercise his prerogative on the opening date, the parliamentary official said.

Tuesday's session was also intended to meet a constitutional condition that Parliament is reconvened within 90 days of its dissolution, added the official, who asked not to be named. [passage omitted]

#### **Minister Says Session Not 'Rowdy'**

*EA2701213693 Nairobi KNA in English 1614 GMT  
27 Jan 93*

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jan (KNA)—The following is the full text of a statement issued by the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Johnstone Makau, in reaction to a REUTERS story.

The report today by REUTERS news agency to the effect that His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has prorogued Parliament after rowdy scenes in and out of Parliament following the swearing-in of the speaker of the National Assembly and members of Parliament is not only incorrect but a gross misrepresentation of facts.

The REUTERS report clearly demonstrates a lack of understanding of how the Kenyan Parliament operates. Any keen and fair observer of a multiparty Parliament, and indeed of any parliament, including the mother of Parliaments, the House of Commons, of the UK, will not come to the conclusion that what happened in Parliament yesterday was rowdy.

In fact, the members took time to get to know one another in preparation for the needful cooperation and the heavy responsibility in nation-building.

It is unfortunate that such a healthy conduct was seen by REUTERS as being rowdy. They have not even cared to say who was rowdy or to specifically name those who were rowdy outside the precincts of Parliament.

It is therefore necessary to take the earliest opportunity to correct the erroneous impression created by this allegation.

According to the Kenyan Constitution, Parliament was required to sit within 90 days after its dissolution on 29th October 1992. This mandatory period was scheduled to expire on 28th January 1993. Yesterday's sitting following the 1992 general elections was therefore to fulfill this legal requirement.

The scheduled business of the house yesterday was only to elect the speaker, his deputy and the swearing-in of members of Parliament. This was appropriately done. Since there was no other business after the swearing-in Parliament was adjourned till 9 a.m. This morning, as is the no [words indistinct] house is in session.

However, His Excellency, the president, acting under powers conferred on him by section 59 (1) of the Constitution, prorogued Parliament by a special legal notice No. 9 dated 27th January.

It should be emphasised that summoning of Parliament, its dissolution, and appointment of the opening date and place of sitting are part and parcel of the prerogative powers of the president of Kenya.

The insinuation that the action of the head of state came as a surprise, and that the house itself was expected to decide the official opening date, is a display of unfortunate ignorance of the laws governing operations of the Kenyan Parliament.

It is only after the state opening of Parliament that the house can fix dates of its sittings according to the provisions of standing order No. 22. On such occasions it is the leader of government business who moves the relevant motion of adjournment.

One would have expected that a distinguished and reputable news agency such as REUTERS would have sought clarification to check its facts before rushing to publish misleading information of this nature.

#### **President Denounces Misconception of African Systems**

*EA2701162593 Nairobi KNA in English 1200 GMT  
27 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 27 Jan (KNA)—President Daniel arap Moi today decried the misconception of African systems and issues by Western countries and donor agencies. He said this misconception had led to unwarranted attacks and mistreatment of Kenya.

The president was speaking at State House Nairobi, after receiving credentials from the new Australian High Commissioner Mr. (Lawry Wilson Herron). He said it was unfortunate that the Western world had a prejudice against African leaders and held a mistaken belief that they were all dictators.

"Every leader and system ought to be studied individually and critically in order to discern merits and demerits", said President Moi, adding that Kenya was overly democratic.

He urged the international community not to lump humanitarian issues together with politics as this was bound to create immense suffering in Africa. The president pointed out that as a believer in freedom and

alleviation of human suffering, he would continue to point out related issues in a straightforward manner. [passage omitted]

#### Assistant Ministers Take Oath of Allegiance

EA2701190593 Nairobi KNA in English 1300 GMT  
27 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jan (KNA)—President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, witnessed the swearing-in of 37 assistant ministers, where the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo also took [the] oath of allegiance.

The minister for technical training and applied technology, Dr Zachary Onyonka, was also sworn in as [a] Cabinet minister. The swearing-in was conducted by the head of [the] civil service and secretary to the Cabinet, Professor Philip Mbithi.

Present during the swearing-in ceremony were the vice-president and minister for planning and national development, Professor George Saitoti, Ministers Joseph Kamotho, Maalim Mohamed, Katana Ngala, Kamwithi Munyi and Kalonzo Musyoka. Also present was the clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Japhet Masya.

#### Police Kill Somali Bandits on Nairobi-Garissa Road

EA2701091093 Nairobi KNA in English 1410 GMT  
26 Jan 93

[Text] Mwingi [Eastern Province] 26 Jan (KNA)—Two Somali bandits were today shot dead by administration police along Nairobi-Garissa road, half a kilometre from Nguutani market in Mwingi Division. One Russian-made machine gun kluskor 56 and 44 rounds of ammunition were recovered and taken to Mwingi district officer's office in Mwingi town.

The bandits are believed to be members of a gang reportedly spotted around Kathimani and Nyatta, along Nairobi-Garissa road yesterday [25 January]. Following the incident the Mwingi district officer, Mr. Soita Wasike, has assured wananchi [citizens] in the area that security will be intensified and search for the rest of the gangsters has already been mounted.

Mr. Wasike said there will be a minor operation in the town to ensure security. By the time of going to press the bodies of the two bandits had been removed to the mortuary.

#### Somalia

##### Aidid Speaks at Siad Barre Overthrow Celebration

EA2701143093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali  
1700 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], today attended a large celebration to mark the second anniversary of the day when dictator Mohamed Siad Barre was forced out of power in the country.

The celebration was held at the 1 July Square in Mogadishu and was attended by officials and many people shouting "God is Great," "Let the Somali People Unite," and other slogans depicting the importance of 26 January. [passage omitted]

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, who addressed the celebrations last, congratulated the Somali people in general, particularly those who believed in the cause of the struggle. He prayed to God to have mercy, both in this world and in the hereafter, on all those who were suffering in the struggle. He outlined the Somali peoples' struggle for their independence, beginning with the Second World War and including the toppling of Siad Barre and the present struggle to ensure peace and unity.

He noted the victories achieved at the Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, conference recently, which the chairman described as SNA-backed. He pointed out that, in attempting to undermine the agreement, Siad Barre's remnants had launched various attacks but had been crushed and would be defeated, God willing.

He also noted that, apart from the 21 years of oppression, Mohamed Siad Barre had tried to trap the fronts who had pushed him out of power and there was a need for the Somali people in general to remain vigilant against the conspiracies hatched to sabotage their unity and peace. He thanked all those concerned with helping the Somali people and asked donors and relief agencies to help the Somali people and country to reconstruct and rehabilitate as much as possible. [passage omitted]

**Botha Urges Decisive UN Action in Angola***MB2801122793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137  
GMT 28 Jan 93***[By Erna van Wyk]**

**[Text]** Pretoria Jan 28 SAPA—Decisive and urgent action by the United Nations Security Council is needed to avert a disaster in Angola, says South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

In a letter to UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, Mr Botha pledged this country's full support of UN initiatives to bring peace to Angola and a willingness to play a "positive and supportive" role.

He told the secretary-general he believed a maintenance of the UN presence in Angola was of the utmost importance, and asked for the Bicesse accords to be "urgently reactivated".

Mr Botha again denied allegations of continued South African military support for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and cited State President F. W. de Klerk's categorical assurance to members of the Interaction Council, who met in Cape Town earlier this month, that this was not the case.

Mr de Klerk had added South Africa's declared policy was that the conflict in Angola should be ended and that the resumption of dialogue should be encouraged.

Military involvement had also been denied by South African Defence Force Chief Kat Liebenberg, said Mr Botha.

"The South African Government will not support any party which opts for a military solution in Angola," the letter said.

Mr Botha said he had been encouraged to learn from the Angola government and UNITA Leader Jonas Savimbi that they had agreed in principle to hold talks under the auspices of the UN.

"The South African Government believes that the only way ahead in Angola now is that proposed by the UN Security Council, namely that the two parties should engage in dialogue ... without delay and that the Bicesse accords be urgently reactivated with a view to their full implementation."

The South African Government had consistently attempted to defuse the tension in Angola, had tried to facilitate a meeting between the two leaders and had urged both parties to accept the September election results to enhance national reconciliation, Mr Botha said.

Mr de Klerk had told the Interaction Council that while he did not have any indication that UNITA was being supported from South Africa, he would not hesitate to act on any concrete evidence which was presented to him, Mr Botha added.

A response was still awaited from the Angolan Government to a request to provide evidence following claims that a South African Hercules C-130 aircraft had been shot down there earlier this month.

In addition, and after thorough investigation, the South African Government was satisfied no unauthorised flights by military aircraft had taken place over neighbouring countries, Mr Botha said.

He noted Mr de Klerk had acknowledged to the Interaction Council that it was possible private aircraft could operate from small and remote airfields in South Africa. This was because any deviation in foreign airspace from previously submitted flight plans could not be monitored from South Africa.

But Mr de Klerk had indicated the government would take stern action against unauthorised activities, Mr Botha told the UN secretary-general.

**De Klerk Promises To Investigate Claims of Aid to UNITA***MB2701145193 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in  
English 26 Jan 93 p 3*

**[Report by Adrian Hadland: "FW to probe UNITA aid claims"]**

**[Text]** Pretoria—President F.W. de Klerk had promised to investigate allegations that certain non-governmental organisation in SA [South Africa] were continuing to supply the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement in Angola, it was disclosed at a news conference yesterday.

Former Angolan head of state Lopo do Nascimento publicised a letter sent to US President Bill Clinton at the weekend telling him De Klerk had undertaken to probe allegations of aid to UNITA.

The letter was signed by five dignitaries representing the Interaction Council—an organisation for former government heads which has been meeting in SA. It stated De Klerk had reaffirmed his support for reconciliation in Angola and "assured us of the cessation of the SA government's support for military action in Angola". He had promised to investigate allegations of support for UNITA from non-governmental sources in SA, the letter said.

The signatories, who appealed to Clinton to stop the war, were former British prime minister Lord Calghan, Zambia's Kenneth Kuanda, Portugal's Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo and Olusegun Obasango of Nigeria. These five Interaction Council members met in Cape Town last week to discuss bringing Africa back into the international mainstream. A spokesman for the State President's Office said De Klerk had met Interaction Council members last week, but was not willing to disclose details of the discussion.



After last week's meeting, De Klerk said while he did not have any indication UNITA was being supplied from SA, he would "not hesitate to act on any concrete evidence".

Meanwhile, Foreign Affairs has denied that a C-130 supply plane from SA was shot down in Angola's Huambo province, as claimed by MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] officials. A department spokesman said neither the SADF [South African Defence Force] nor Safair, the only two organisations in SA with access to C-130s, had reported any such aircraft mission.

Tim Cohen reports from Cape Town that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi yesterday assured Foreign Minister Pik Botha he was ready to conclude a ceasefire agreement and participate peacefully in the Angolan political process.

Botha said that in a telephone conversation Savimbi had mentioned he would be sending a delegation to peace talks in Addis Ababa with Angola's MPLA government.

Botha said he welcomed this development and urged both parties to reach a negotiated settlement.

Savimbi told Botha he had no knowledge of the C-130 aircraft claimed to have been shot down. Botha said he had asked the Luanda government to furnish Pretoria with particulars of the aircraft.

#### Daily Urges 'More Consistent' U.S. Foreign Policy

MB2201152993 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
22 Jan 93 p 10

[Editorial: "Clinton's Vision"]

[Text] Was it euphoric, platitudinous or the vision of a new world order? Predictably, President Clinton's inaugural speech promised the world that the U.S. would strive to advance the ideals of freedom and democracy. It is hard to disagree with him that the world is "more free, but less stable". But what does he really mean when he says "together with our friends and allies we shall shape change lest it engulf us"?

By dint of its position as the only superpower, the United States is now uniquely poised to shape a new world order. There is, of course, a very real danger that this could deteriorate into neo-imperialism. Washington has to prove to many sceptics that it can be even-handed in its international dealings.

On the first score, one needs to think merely of America's tendency to push troops and agents into various parts of the globe over the past 40 years. Their deployment quite often contributed to the very instability which is now seen as a scourge. Then there is the American use of the UN Security Council to impose its will. This week, for instance, one of its allies, France, accused the U.S. of exceeding the world body's resolutions on Iraq with a missile attack on Baghdad suburbs.

Events this year have also shown that Washington can be erratic in its foreign policy. In slapping down Saddam Husayn and moving "to restore hope" in Somalia, the U.S. has acted commendably—in most eyes. But why is there not similar vigour in dealing with the Yugoslavian civil war, the violation of human rights by Israel vis-a-vis the expelled Palestinians, and repression in China?

The hope is that President Clinton will be more consistent in foreign policy than his predecessor George Bush. But has the new president any plans to lend substance to his ringing phrase that "the great challenge of our time is whether we can make change our friend or our enemy"? The global superpower also has to look beyond parochial self-interest.

#### Paper on Implications of Clinton Administration

MB2701164893 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
20 Jan 93 p 8

[Editorial: "Clinton and South Africa"]

[Text] The inauguration of Mr. Bill Clinton as the new U. S. President is not only an event of great significance for his own country; it also has implications for the rest of the world, and more specifically, for South Africa.

The world already stands at the beginning of a new era. The collapse of the communist Soviet empire brought an end to the cold war. A new order has come into existence in which the United States, as the only remaining super power, will have to play a leading role far beyond its borders, whether it likes to or not.

Although up to now Mr. Clinton has in his policy statements concentrated on America's own problems—and there are many—the Iraqi crisis will soon enough also compel him to begin playing his role as world leader.

That, together with the worldwide economic recession, holds certain implications for South Africa, which is also standing before a new era. All indications are that the country's transition to a new political dispensation via an interim government will take place during President Clinton's term of office.

To begin with, South Africa must realize that it is far down on the list of priorities of the new President, who has already been criticized for failing to fulfill election promises on domestic issues. After Iraq there are many other foreign hot potatoes demanding his attention. In addition, the emergence of the new world order has led to a diminution in the importance of the African continent as a whole.

Second, judging from Mr. Clinton's declarations of support for human rights and democracy, it can be deduced that he will support South Africa in its transition to a more democratic dispensation in which the rights of all its people are entrenched.

Finally, because of the recession, South Africa can expect little economic development assistance from America or

other countries unless the people in the country work together to create a climate which is attractive to investors. That means peace, stability, order, and a free market economy.

#### **Buthelezi Calls for African Economic Community**

*MB2301060093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846  
GMT 22 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Today, January 22 1993, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and president of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] addressed the Interaction Policy Board of the Interaction Council which is holding a series of meetings in Cape Town.

During his speech, Dr. Buthelezi made a historical call for South Africa to proceed in forms of regional international co-operation and integration along the lines of the European Economic Community. Dr. Buthelezi indicated that this process should accompany the process of constitutional transformation of South Africa.

As a first step towards economic unity of various African countries, Dr. Buthelezi called for a conference of all southern African regions to create an African community dealing with mineral resources, energy and environmental resources. Dr. Buthelezi's proposal does not intend to re-hash existing and other forms of international economic co-operation but is seen as a sovereign [as received] community with jurisdiction over the above-mentioned subject matters. This will follow the model of the European Community of coal and steel which preceded and set the foundation for the establishment of the European Economic Community.

A southern African community jurisdiction over mineral resources, energy and environmental resources would capitalise on the existing mineral backbone of the continent beginning from Zaire and going all the way southwards through South Africa.

Dr. Buthelezi invites all political parties of South Africa to begin the debate on the role of the future of South Africa after liberation in the international arena, with special regard to economic arrangements with its neighbours.

#### **Japanese Ambassador Cites Commerce Issues**

*MB2701182493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453  
GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—South Africa may account for an infinitesimal amount of overall Japanese trade, but the African country is an important partner for the far eastern economic giant.

This is the view of the Japanese Ambassador to South Africa Katsumi Sezaki speaking in an interview published in the latest edition of OMEGA INSIGHT.

South African exports and imports make up less than one per cent of Japan's overall trade but Japan is its fifth largest trading partner.

However, Mr. Sezaki believes South Africa is one of the most important suppliers of key minerals like platinum, chrome, manganese and vanadium.

Furthermore, Japan also imports coal and iron ore from South Africa and he says the country's agricultural products and wine would find "promising consumers" in Japan.

South Africa imports a great deal of manufactured goods and high-technology products from Japan.

"Japan and South Africa are complimentary to each other; thus we can anticipate great potentials for trade expansion between our two countries," he says.

However, Mr. Sezaki says the lack of direct investment in South Africa, even though sanctions have been lifted, is due to the lack of confidence and transparency in political negotiations.

He appeals for South African business to illustrate their confidence in their economy.

"This is vital because it is impossible for me to persuade my people to keep confidence in South Africa when you, yourself, do not have it in your own great country."

Mr. Sezaki says South Africa is also vital to Japan as "a potential partner for the economic development of southern Africa".

"South Africa is expected to play a key role in the economic development of the whole southern African region. It has a solid industrial power base, as well as superb infrastructure, such as port facilities, railroads and road networks."

#### **Government, IFP Joint Statement on Talks**

*MB2801071193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119  
GMT 27 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: South African Communication Service]

[Text] Joint Statement by Delegations of the Government and the Inkatha Freedom Party

Delegations of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and the government met in Cape Town today. The delegations were led by Minister Roelf Meyer and Dr Frank Mdlalose.

The meeting took note of the response of the IFP to the reaction of the government to the IFP memorandum of 18 January 1993. The parties recognised that harm had been done to the relationships and the trust that had existed between the government and the IFP, but were encouraged by the conciliatory and positive spirit that



characterised today's meeting. The parties also recognised the democratic right of any organisation (including each of the two parties involved) to state its point of view in an acceptable manner.

It was agreed that the best way to work at the rebuilding of confidence and restoration of trust would be to attend to matters of substance on which there is common ground and through a forward looking approach.

One of the most pressing matters of the moment is the re-establishment of multi-party negotiations. Although other constitutional issues were also discussed, this common goal received most of the attention. A committee of three a side was appointed to engage in an urgent joint effort aimed at the realisation of the envisaged multi-party planning conference as soon as possible.

The delegations will meet again on 8 February 1993.  
[Issued] Cape Town 27 January 1993

#### **IFP Resolutions on Government Response to IFP Document**

*MB2401184893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the office of the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party after a Central Committee meeting in Ulundi on 24 January]

#### **[Text] Resolution 1:**

We the members of the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], having studied and fully debated the South African Government's response to the party's document submitted to the government at a bilateral meeting on January 19, resolve:

1. To further state our concerns and outright rejection of the way in which the government and the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] alliance are, in fact, bilaterally deciding the future of all South Africans behind closed doors in private discussions with, we believe, the expectation that their decisions will be rubber-stamped by other parties and/or coerced and manipulated into compliance.

2. That while regretting the tone and the substance of the government's intemperate response and dismissing the divide-and-rule tactics inherent in the remarks contained therein, on reflection we believe that the leaking to the press of this document by a party or parties unknown, has given the South African public and parties other than the SAG [South African Government] and ANC/SACP alliance a unique opportunity of assessing for themselves the treatment afforded to those who dare differ and choose their own language to do so.

3. To take note of the South African Government's outrage and its sensitivity to the fully mandated and honestly expressed sentiments in our party's memorandum and the way in which they were expressed, but

nevertheless insist on our democratic right and our intention at all times to express our ideas, political concepts and opinions in whatever forum we so choose.

4. To formally re-state the points in our memorandum to which the government so vehemently objected in a conciliatory effort to ensure that any misunderstanding on their content and purpose can be clarified in an atmosphere conducive to reconciliation.

5. That the Inkatha Freedom Party is committed to open and constructive dialogue capable of correcting misunderstandings and to this end feels that it is crucial at this critical juncture in South Africa's history for all parties concerned to frankly articulate their viewpoints and, in particular, differences in perspective of current government strategies. For this reason we have instructed our party's negotiators to at all times express our views, whether they are perceived to be correct or incorrect, so that in candid discussions constructive working relationships can be developed in the best interests of all the people of our country.

6. To request the South African Government to acknowledge that there will be occasions when we will have to agree to disagree and specifically state that we will at all times insist that any bilateral agreements reached privately between the government and the ANC/SACP alliance will have to stand the test of democracy in open, inclusive, multi-party debate and negotiation and where necessary referenda.

7. That we believe it is not unreasonable for the Inkatha Freedom Party and all concerned South Africans to request to be given full details of the outcome of the government's discussions, in whatever form, with the ANC/SACP alliance relating to the transitional and constitutional process. We hereby demand open disclosure of the nature, content and extent of these discussions. Resolution 2

The Central Committee rejected with contempt suggestions from whatever quarter which sought to question the constitutional and political position of Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the IFP, as sole authority in the enunciation of IFP policy.

The IFP asserts the right of the party and its leadership to seek expertise or assistance both from within South Africa or abroad.

#### **Inkatha's Felgate Blamed for Breakdown of Talks**

*MB2401190293 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Jan 93 p 4*

[By Sunstar reporter: "Felgate in centre of IFP storm"]

[Text] Top Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] official Walter Felgate, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi's chief speechwriter, is at the centre of a political storm on the breakdown of talks between the Government and the IFP.

Felgate, who has been with the IFP for more than a decade and wields immense power within the party, has been named as one of those responsible for a fiery IFP memorandum accusing the Government of planning to hijack power in a future dispensation with the ANC.

According to IFP sources, the document has dismayed IFP leaders who were unaware of its volatile content until it was read at the Government IFP talks on Tuesday this week. Most have distanced themselves from its contents.

It has also provoked an equally hostile Government reaction, where spokesmen said the "highly inflammatory" memorandum had been drawn up by a "person who is poorly informed, technically unqualified, and with questionable ulterior motives". The document was directly responsible for the talks breakdown.

Felgate was injured in a car accident outside Melmoth early on Friday morning, apparently after a Central Committee meeting where, according to sources, "fur flew". Basically, he was accused of attempting to manipulate IFP policy.

No IFP spokesman would go on record this week, but sources have pointed out that there has long been resentment against alleged "paternal manipulation" by whites within IFP ranks. Names being bandied around were those of Felgate and Inka Mars, both IFP stalwarts for the past 15 years.

Sources agree that Felgate will be difficult to get rid of, as he has been on the IFP Central Committee for so long, he knows the party "inside out. That's why he wields such power. He knows the party can't just dump him," said one official.

#### **Buthelezi Comments on Multi-Party Negotiations**

*MB2401203193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] Stanger Jan 24 SAPA—The process of multi-party negotiations for a new South African constitution was becoming more and more uncertain and, according to the government and African National Congress [ANC], might not be finalised before 1996 [as received], Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday.

Addressing a meeting at Stanger on the Natal north coast, he said it was for this reason the government and ANC were envisaging the creation of transitional arrangements.

"I can, however, sense a dangerous and unseemly haste to achieve a quick-fix at any cost for our economy and for the political settlement that we all desire," Mr Buthelezi said.

"I do not believe we are going to achieve a lasting solution if we indulge in unseemly haste to find a solution that is not the product of a fully representative multi-party conference."

He said he was "very apprehensive" about the suggestion that if the government and ANC/South African Communist Party alliance could between them find a solution, they should "simply go ahead".

"I am very apprehensive about this suggestion not because I am worried about being left out, but because I am certain there are many South Africans who will fight of necessity rather than be subjected to another oligarchy even if it has a white and black face.

"So I am not as buoyed up with hope as I was soon after (President) Mr F W de Klerk's famous speech in which he abolished apartheid and announced his determination to usher in a new era in South Africa."

No matter how Mr de Klerk defended what he did, the government had made itself dependent on the ANC for approval for what it was doing, Mr Buthelezi said.

#### **Warns of Possible War**

*MB2401102593 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The leader of the mainly Zulu Inkatha Party in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi, has said that any attempt by the government and the African National Congress to reach a settlement without the consent of his supporters would lead to a war. He said there was a 50 percent chance of a bloody conflict breaking out and he described plans to hold elections before the end of this year as completely unrealistic. Chief Buthelezi was speaking at a commemoration ceremony in Isandlwana where the Zulu army defeated British troops in 1879.

#### **Government-ANC Talks Yield 'No Breakthrough'**

*MB2701183693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 27 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—The government and the African National Congress [ANC] will next meet in the first half of February when the ANC says there is the promise of a settlement between the two parties.

"On the whole we are able to say that there has been no breakthrough regarding the conflict that still besets our country," ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa told a news briefing in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

Flanked by other senior ANC negotiators, including SA [South African] Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo and Mohamed Valli Moosa, Mr. Ramaphosa was

speaking after five days of bilateral talks between the government and the ANC which ended on Tuesday.

"The talks are currently holding out a promise which we hope will end up in some form of a conclusion or settlement when we next meet the government," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

Two 20-member teams spent five days of secluded "bosberaad" [bush summit] talks at the Presidensie in Pretoria and then at the de Hoop Reserve on the southern Cape coast.

The delegations were led by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Mr. Ramaphosa.

The parties will meet again on February 4, when they will continue talks on matters concerning the peace process, including violence and security.

Between February 10-12, they will tackle constitutional issues—"matters that we commenced negotiations on in Codesa (Convention for a Democratic South Africa)".

"At the meeting in the Presidensie....we delved into the National Peace Accord and looked at the implementation in full of the peace accord as well as other bilateral agreements between ourselves and the government," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

The parties "explored ways of having those agreements implemented where they have not yet been implemented".

A sub-committee was set up to look at outstanding issues with the aim of presenting a report at the February 4 meeting.

Other issues the sub-committee will deal with include the further release of political prisoners, the repeal of certain security legislation, and "all armed formations"—including the South African Defence Force and the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK).

"...We are hoping that when we next meet on February 4 we will be able to reach some resolution," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

The talks on constitutional issues, which ran for three days, "dealt with the issues that you might recall have been on the agenda for some time".

"We first looked at the question of the planning conference which should lead to the resumption of multi-party negotiations."

The so-called planning conference has been interpreted by some observers as a bid to address the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] opposition to the September 26 record of understanding between the government and the ANC.

The IFP has accused the two sides of ganging up to sideline the IFP in negotiations.

The IFP has demanded a conference of review of the Codesa agreements and the establishment of an entirely new negotiating forum.

"No final agreement has been reached on the planning conference itself, but there is agreement that we should precede the resumption of negotiations by holding a negotiations planning conference in which all parties that were part of Codesa should participate as well as those other parties outside Codesa that would like to participate in the negotiation process," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

"We would expect that this conference should be held fairly soon, and in fact no later than the end of February.

"We would want to try all efforts to have that conference held by the middle of February, as holding it a lot later would actually dislocate the programme that we have set out for the process of transformation in our country."

Mr. Ramaphosa was emphatic the ANC was not prepared to agree to the IFP demand for a conference of review.

"The question of reviewing Codesa agreements is totally out of the question. The ANC is not prepared even to consider that matter," he said.

"We have agreed to have a planning conference on negotiations, and that planning conference will address itself to how and when multilateral negotiations commence.

"Agreements that were entered into at Codesa stand and they are agreements that we poured a lot of hours and sweat over and we are not prepared to have those reviewed in any sense.

"In fact we say Codesa must be resumed. But we are prepared to go to a planning conference to make sure that multilateral negotiations get off the ground."

Mr. Slovo said: "At our bilaterals (with the government) this issue didn't have to be discussed again because it's part of an agreement in the record of understanding...where not only the ANC but the government...has agreed that all the accords reached at Codesa remain in place.

"If arguments are advanced at the (newly-launched) multilateral forum and a debate takes place, of course issues can be addressed.

"We are not suggesting we go there to say to the other parties 'unless you accept what we have agreed bilaterally that's the end of that'," Mr. Slovo said.

"We are not saying that. But at least in order to ensure that the process has a chance of reaching a conclusion we feel the starting point should at least be some common understanding between the two key parties."

As for the IFP and negotiations, Mr. Slovo said, "...We dearly want Inkatha to come into the process and we



have indeed done, and we're prepared to continue doing, everything reasonably possible to get them back into the process.

"But it's also clear that we cannot allow it to have a veto over whether the process goes on or not."

Mr. Ramaphosa added: "On the whole we believe that if all parties... show continued commitment to the negotiation process it is possible to achieve a settlement and it is possible to have multi-party negotiations resume in Codesa so that we can reach a final settlement that will settle the apartheid conflict."

### **Multiparty Talks Possible in March**

*MB2801114993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] The government and its major negotiation partners have set early March as the target for the resumption of multiparty talks.

The government-IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] meeting yesterday has smoothed out relations between them, and negotiators have described those talks as positive and conciliatory, but little of constitutional substance was discussed. ANC [African National Congress] General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa says his organization's bilateral discussions with the government ought to hold out some promise of a settlement when they next meet.

There will be further meetings between the government and the other two parties next month. The middle of February has been set as a target for a conference to plan for a multiparty forum.

### **ANC Member: Election Date May Be Announced in Jun**

*MB2301180393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 23 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] activist Ronnie Kasrils set off the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region election campaign on Saturday, calling on delegates at a regional council to begin door-to-door visits to ensure the organisation's victory.

"You should prepare yourself for the first time ever for non-racial constituent assembly elections which will be this year by educating people through door-to-door visits," he told delegates.

He said the campaign for the poll should begin now.

"Possibilities exist that by June a date for the election can be announced.

"Election date might be in November, but because people will be preparing for the festive season the election might be changed to February 1994," Mr Kasrils said.

### **ANC, NP Officials Comment on Moves Toward Elections**

*MB1601135893 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 15-21 Jan 93 pp 9-10*

[Unattributed report: "Gearing up for elections"]

[Text] The fruits of decades of struggle against white minority domination could be reaped this year when South Africans of all races cast their votes in the country's first non-racial election.

"We are now closer to achieving this goal than we have ever been before," proclaims ANC [African National Congress] legal expert and leading negotiator, Matthew Phosa.

The tone for the realisation of this goal, he explains, was set by the signing of the Record of Understanding between the ANC and the government in September last year. "The bilateral talks between the ANC and the government at the beginning of December further strengthened our resolve to have elections held before the end of 1993," Phosa said.

National Party (NP) spokesperson Piet Coetzer says the last bilateral meeting "broadened the basis for consensus between us and the ANC".

On the question of the date of the elections, he says he is "cautiously optimistic" that it will be possible to keep to the schedules envisaged by both the ANC and his party.

"But this will be a question of logistics rather than will," he says.

Phosa says there will be plenty of time to deal with logistical problems.

"After all," he says, "the gap between our date for elections and that of the government is a narrow one. We have proposed September this year and they have proposed March 1994. This is a gap that I believe we can certainly bridge without making any painful compromises."

Coetzer shares Phosa's view that the gap can easily be bridged. "Yes...we can hold an election between October and March, at least," he says.

Phosa, who is known for his militancy and pragmatism within the ANC leadership, says that, for the first time, he trusts the National Party's (NP) readiness to hold a non-racial election.

"I trust them in their seriousness about this issue, although I do not mean they will be honest during the (elections) campaign," he said.

During the December bilateral talks, six ANC/government sub-committees were formed and, according to Phosa, these have since been meeting to discuss

elections, state media, foreign affairs, finance, the security forces and the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

This week, ANC members of the sub-committees were reporting to the organisation's president, Nelson Mandela.

The ANC, Phosa said, is taking the issue of installing an interim government in the first semester of 1993 very seriously. ANC legal experts are currently working on legislation for the functioning of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), which the organisation says should be established by March or April.

"When we go to the multiparty talks—which we would like to see taking place next month—we want to be in a position to table both our political and legal positions for the functioning of the TEC's," says Phosa.

He says the ANC disagrees with the government's position that legislation for the TEC's should be debated around April or May, after agreement has been reached on the political framework of these structures.

Coetzer's view is that this issue also boils down to logistics. "It is not realistically possibly to install TEC's by then. It is purely going to be a question of logistics."

Asked whether this year's parliamentary session would be able to legislate all transitional structures, Coetzer said: "I hope so. But all will depend on the progress we can make in the negotiations."

He dismisses as mere speculation reports that this year's parliamentary session will either be divided into two sessions or involve one longer session. With the first option, the first session would be short. Members of parliament would then go into recess to be able to take part in the negotiations process. Parliament would resume at a later stage to legislate agreements reached at the negotiations.

"This is all speculation of politicians and journalists. There is nothing that has already been discussed in either of the two scenarios," said Coetzer.

But, no matter how smoothly the negotiations between the ANC and the government might be running, the ANC is faced with problems from within its rank and file, its sympathisers and several aligned bodies.

These stem from the adoption by the ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC) of the "Strategic Perspective" document, which suggests power-sharing with the National Party and the preservation of jobs and packages of members of the current civil service.

Phosa concedes this. "The document has caused a lot of problems within the ANC and debate has been taking place since the document was made public.

"But it should be noted that most ANC members who are vocal about the document are not challenging the

views expressed in it. They are concerned with the manner in which the process leading to the adoption of the document was conducted," says Phosa.

He added that ANC members are concerned with the ANC leadership's decision to present the document to members of the Patriotic Front before it was known to ANC regions and branches. This concern is gradually being addressed with several ANC regional annual conferences adopting the document, he said.

But Phosa does not discount the possibility of a further furore being raised about the document. "Should the dissatisfaction justify the reviewing of the adoption of the document, I do not think that the NEC would have problems in re-initiating debate on it," he said.

The threat to the negotiations process which is apparently being presented by the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) is not taken seriously by the ANC, Phosa says.

Cosag opposes several agreements reached by the ANC and the government. These include the undertaking that the new constitution should be drawn up by an elected body. Several Cosag members, including the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana Governments, are also against the holding of elections for this body.

"We know that their agenda is to complicate the process. But we are happy that both the ANC and the Government have publicly stated that they would not allow anybody to delay the process.

"Those people don't represent the majority of our people. We cannot, therefore, be delayed by them," he said.

Coetzer says he does not regard Cosag as representing any threat to the process of negotiations. His fears stem from the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and "elements like Apla [Azanian People's Liberation Army]".

He says that the NP has agreed that the new constitution will have to be drawn up by an elected body. "The NP has already entered into an agreement on that issue and we are certainly bound by the agreements we enter into," he stated.

In real terms, and if the NP can stand fast on this view, Cosag can be marginalised by the ANC and the NP. The two are, in the eyes of most South Africans, the parties that really matter in the whole process.

Equally, Phosa says, the process cannot be delayed by the PAC and Azapo, who have so far taken extremist views on the negotiations process. "The PAC walked out of the negotiations process and told lies about the Patriotic Front (PF) agreements, accusing us of violating them. It is up to them to rejoin both the PF and the negotiations process.



"We cannot lick their heels to get them back into the process," says Phosa. He insists that, should the PAC and Azapo, or any other organisation, choose to stay out of elections—as they have already indicated—the ANC would go ahead mobilising people to go to the polls.

"We will assess the mood of the people of South Africa regarding elections. We cannot assess the mood of political groupings.

"If we feel that the mood of the people is in favour of elections—as we believe the case is now—we will go ahead with the poll," says Phosa.

#### **ANC Official on Need for Interim Government**

*MB2301200093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1919 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 23 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] hoped to see the inauguration of an interim government by March this year, ANC Deputy President Mr Walter Sisulu said on Saturday.

He was speaking during a briefing to participants at the interaction council's three-day "Africa summit", which ended on Saturday.

Mr Sisulu, who met the delegates in the absence of ANC President Nelson Mandela, said the ANC, the government and other political players had almost reached consensus on the need for an interim government and the election of a constituent assembly, which will draft a new constitution.

The ANC insisted however that whatever form the new South Africa took, its major institutions and structures had to be shaped and informed by the fundamental principles of democracy.

"It must be a united and democratic country based on a clear separation of powers. Fundamental human rights, enshrined in a justiciable bill of rights, should be built into the constitution."

Mr Sisulu said 1993 would be "a decisive year in our long march to freedom".

The ANC would ensure that an interim government of national unity was installed and elections held for a constituent assembly this year.

"It is our considered view that the process of negotiations should be inclusive. At the same time we believe that no single party or group of parties should be allowed to hold the negotiation process to ransom."

The publicity secretary of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr Barney Desai, said the PAC would end its armed struggle if the government showed it was serious in implementing a real transition.

"Once we have the ballot, we shall have the bullet," he said.

Mr Desai said the PAC was committed to negotiations and a peaceful transition.

Several delegates expressed concern at the PAC's continued armed struggle.

#### **HNP Reportedly Preparing for All-White Election**

*MB2301190493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNP] says a white national election will probably still be held in the first third of this year.

HNP leader Jaap Marais told a news conference that there were several reasons that an election could be expected. He said parliament's term expired next year, and it did not look as though a new constitution would be in place by then.

He was of the opinion that the government would try to win support from among the whites, coloreds, and Indians during the coming year, in order to win a further 5-year term. In the meantime, constitutional negotiations would continue.

Mr. Marais called on all right-wing parties to form a united front against the government. He said he had already asked the CP [Conservative Party] for its cooperation, in a letter to [CP leader] Dr. Andries Treurnicht, but had not yet received a satisfactory reply.

#### **NP Vryheid MP Resigns, To Join Inkatha**

*MB2801101993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0943 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[By Pierre Claasen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town January 28 SAPA—Senior Natal NP [National Party] parliamentary frontbencher, Mr Jurie Mentz, has resigned from the party to seek official membership of Inkatha.

Mr Mentz, the MP for Vryheid, announced his decision in a two page statement released to SAPA as the National Party's crucial pre-opening caucus met in Parliament.

He said he had not even discussed the decision with his wife before formally announcing it, nor had he approached the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party].

His decision is certain to send shockwaves through the party which has expressed "problems with our Natalians" during the most recent disaffection with the IFP in the talks process.

Mr Mentz, a Natal National Party stalwart, said he would now apply for Inkatha membership and hoped to become its first unofficial representative in Parliament.

He described President F. W. de Klerk as one of the greatest leaders the country had produced, but "we in

Natal would prefer to be ruled by our own people and with Dr Buthelezi as our obvious leader based on voting power."

Dr Buthelezi, he said in his statement, had never tried to make the country ungovernable, isolate it internationally or destabilise its economy.

"He has never waged an armed struggle calculated to overthrow the government of the day, nor conducted a campaign at eliminating policemen and soldiers."

The IFP had had to defend itself against a power-hungry group eliminating its leaders with sophisticated weaponry.

"Now that the IFP are fighting back they are accused of being the aggressors," Mr Mentz said.

The ANC's [African National Congress] aim of taking over the country by force had been stopped by the IFP, which in turn had paid a price.

"Everybody in South Africa is now pleased to learn the ANC has agreed to share power."

Peace would only come by way of a federal system with strong regional government as the bottom line.

The ideal was that the IFP would be the senior governing partner in Natal, the NP in the western Cape and the ANC in the eastern Cape, but: "We will never have peace in our country if kwaZulu/Natal was governed from Pretoria by the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party], or if Bantu Holomisa, Harry Gwala or Chris Hani was in control of our region."

He said he had to act in the interests of the people he represented.

"To me, in kwaZulu/Natal the moderate people I know and trust are the supporters of Inkatha."

#### **Holomisa: No Response From Government on APLA Issue**

*MB2701200893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The South African Government still has not responded to Transkei's request for the secondment of a judge to chair a homeland investigation into the alleged training of Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] cadres.

Transkei's military ruler, Major General Bantu Holomisa, said Transkei had submitted to South Africa the names of four judges after Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee turned down Transkei's initial request for Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone to head its commission of inquiry into APLA camps. General Holomisa said South Africa had not replied to Transkei's suggestions yet.

Transkei, APLA and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have refused to cooperate with the Goldstone Commission's inquiry into APLA activities, which held sittings in Port Elizabeth earlier this month.

#### **PAC Members To Ignore Goldstone Commission Summons**

*MB2801134893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] members will ignore subpoenas to appear before the Goldstone commission committee inquiring into its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA].

PAC Secretary-General Benny Alexander said on Thursday [28 January] the first official to be subpoenaed, Simon Ngcime, would "definitely ignore the summons".

In his statement Mr Alexander quoted the summons as warning that a person refusing to appear before the commission would "be liable of a fine not exceeding R[Rand]4,000 or imprisonment or both".

"The PAC of Azania wishes to make it clear that no PAC leader, staff or any other member will appear before the Goldstone commission. It is a matter of principle for PAC members not to testify against each other."

#### **ANC Not Happy With Graves Investigation**

*MB2701150193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The western Transvaal branch of the ANC [African National Congress] has criticized the manner in which the search for graves of detainees allegedly murdered by police was carried out. The ANC said in a statement that the investigation on a farm near Rustenburg and at Kgale Village had left much to be desired. It said that the digging had taken place at night, and that the witness, Mr. John Mokale, had not been given enough time to locate the site.

#### **Police To Upgrade Cells To Reduce Detention Deaths**

*MB2301172193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Knysna Jan 23 SAPA—The government had approved R[Rand]12 million for the upgrading of police cells in an effort to cut back on deaths in detention, SA Police [SAP] Deputy Commissioner Lt-Gen Louwtjie Malan told a media briefing in Knysna on Saturday.

He was one of a number of police general staff who briefed the media and provided a statistical evaluation of security operations during the past two years.

Gen Malan said International Red Cross visits to detainees' cells had helped a lot to identify problems which contributed to cell deaths.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said it was impossible for police to watch prisoners around the clock, or to strip them naked and leave them without bedding in order to avoid suicides.

With the upgrading however, care could be taken to remove from cells all possible fixtures to which rope could be attached.

#### **184 Die in Prison in Year 1991-1992**

*MB2701123193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1049 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Parliament Jan 27 SAPA—A total of 184 prisoners in SA [South African] prisons died between July 1 1991 and June 30 1992, the minister of correctional services, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (DP [Democratic Party] Johannesburg north), he said 18 unsentenced prisoners had died of natural causes and 113 sentenced ones.

Other causes of deaths were:

Unsentenced prisoners—suicide 3; assault by fellow prisoners 1; gangrene from gunshot wound 1.

Sentenced prisoners—suicide 27; assault by fellow prisoners 10; shooting incidents (shot by traffic police during escape attempt) 3; suffocating during a fire 6; head injury 1; unknown (inquest outstanding) 1.

On June 30 1992 there were 107,522 prisoners in SA prisons, Mr Vlok said.

#### **Police Working for Increased Community Support**

*MB2301155993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1436 GMT 23 Jan 93*

[Text] Knysna Jan 23 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] was taking the lead in the international policing fraternity by establishing an independent body to investigate allegations of police misdemeanours, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said on Saturday.

Although it was not a countrywide phenomenon, he was aware that the acceptability of the SAP was not high and something had to be done to correct perceptions.

He said the majority of SAP members accepted the changes taking place, but there was still work to do.

"That is why we decided to establish a full division to deal with community-related policing. We intend to have multilateral participation in forums and draw members of political organisations and community members in as well.

"The SAP has been viewed by previously banned organisations as their enemy. That attitude must also change," Mr Kriel said.

"I am convinced that crime and political violence can only be addressed if community-supported policing is implemented.

"We want community leaders to regularly meet their local police for discussions as we are painfully aware that these inter-relations must improve.

"If we do not succeed in restoring these relations, we are not going to be able to function properly in the present climate.

"We are putting out the hand of friendship and ask communities to accept it and work with us in an atmosphere of co-operation."

He said the police budget was being looked at but it would not be reduced from the R[Rand]5.6 billion allocated last year.

In the last major recruiting drive, the force had gained 20,494 members. Since the beginning of last year, the force had begun another campaign and its aim was to train an additional 11,000 policemen.

"During 1991 more than 50,000 man-days' overtime was worked by the members."

Liaison forums on which the SAP served had not worked well, possibly because they had been overtaken by the establishment of the National Peace Accord, he said. Fruitful discussions were still, however, being held across the political spectrum.

Frank views had been expressed in meetings between the SAP and ANC [African National Congress].

#### **Treurnicht: SADF To Merge With ANC's MK**

*MB2601203293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[By Frans Pienaar]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 26 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] is to merge with the African National Congress' military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] soon, Conservative Party [CP] leader Andries Treurnicht claimed on Tuesday [26 January].

"MK will be taken up in the SADF with the understanding that it will be proportionally representative of the population and that the posts of generals who had been retired early will be taken up by blacks," Dr. Treurnicht said in Johannesburg at the opening of the all-white Mine Workers Union [MWU] annual congress.

According to the CP leader the information was given to him by an informant in the SADF. He declined to give details but undertook to elaborate during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.



Dr. Treurnicht warned delegates that should the SADF be taken over by "communist-inspired forces", whites would be left defenceless, making self-determination unattainable.

Sketching a scenario of how revolutionary forces had taken over politics in South Africa, Dr. Treurnicht said the establishment of an interim government would be a "dishonourable capitulation" by whites.

To prevent this "total onslaught" the only solution would be to embark on "aaneenlopende volksaksie" (rolling Afrikaner nationalist action), he said, adding that it was "naive and dangerous disinformation to believe that Communism was dead".

The right-wing leader, who found some unlikely allies in the recent establishment of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), including Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, claimed Cosag's leaders collectively enjoyed the support of the majority of the people in the country.

Dr. Treurnicht said a negotiation forum such as the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) would never be able to reach consensus, making another forum such as envisaged by Cosag a necessity.

Regarding the Afrikaner-style rolling mass action, Dr. Treurnicht said he looked forward to the co-operation of the Mine Workers Union, which would be important in the "mobilisation of the people".

Another speaker, Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) Vice-President Willie Lewies, said he was not ashamed of being known as a militant: "Moderation would only lead to our demise."

Co-operation between white mineworkers and farmers was therefore needed as a matter of urgency to fight for white survival.

"We will fight and fight dirty, to get what belongs to us," a belligerent Mr. Lewies said, adding that "white unity would ensure white power".

MWU President Cor de Jager said the 45,000 strong all-white union was ready to co-operate with other well-disposed groupings.

It would follow a policy of "we support whoever supports us" without becoming involved in party politics. An alliance with the TAU was a definite possibility, he said.

There were too few whites in the country for each grouping to fight their own battles.

"For us to survive we have to join forces," Mr. de Jager said to approval of the all-male group of delegates.

The congress ends on Wednesday.

#### Possible PAC-Ciskei Movement Links Examined

MB1501132093 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 15-21 Jan 93 p

[Report by Claire Keeton: "PAC Linked to 'Gqozo's Inkatha'"]

[Text] Evidence is mounting of links between the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's "Inkatha"—the African Democratic Movement (ADM)—in the Border region. This has muddied the waters around last year's attack on the King William's Town golf club, whose sophistication led to doubts about APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] involvement.

The evidence of PAC-ADM ties also raises questions about Gqozo's claims this week that the PAC is plotting with the African National Congress [ANC] and the Transkei government to topple him.

The PAC has maintained notably more cordial relations with the Ciskei Council of State than the ANC, and many Ciskei villagers are believed to hold both ADM and PAC membership.

ADM general secretary Thamsanqa Linda told a rally in King William's Town last Saturday [9 January] that loyal ADM members, including some chiefs, had taken on PAC membership "to get protection from ANC radicalism".

He later claimed to have instructed ADM members to drop their PAC membership because of APLA violence, according to the Independent Monitoring Network (IMN).

A PAC information and recruitment drive in Ciskei late last year saw the PAC specifically invite ADM members to attend. As part of the campaign last August, PAC president Clarence Makwethu addressed Ciskei chiefs, many of them ADM members, at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

PAC publicity secretary Waters Toboti said at the time it is the "PAC's programme to win every African to our side".

Given the ANC's conflict with the Ciskei, this convergence of membership may mean the PAC is being drawn into the violence.

The ADM, a Ciskei government organ, has easy access to weapons, and may serve as a conduit for arms to APLA. When former police commissioner General Jan Viktor suddenly left the Ciskei last year, he expressed concern about the way in which firearms were being handed out to headmen, who often have ADM ties.

An incident days before Gqozo made his claims dramatised the murky politics at play. Ciskei Police announced they had arrested seven PAC members last Friday [8 January] for possession of illegal weapons—R1 and R5 rifles, and Scorpion machine pistols—alleging the seven

planned to disrupt an ANC Youth League meeting (ANCYL). The ANC immediately claimed the seven were in fact ADM members masquerading as PAC.

ANCYL Border president Themba Kinana said he was sure the youths got their sophisticated firearms from ADM headmen.

Residents of Bhele, where tensions have been rising for months, told the IMN many local PAC supporters had previously been ADM members. The PAC identified the seven as members, but could not exclude the possibility they had previously belonged to the ADM.

The Ciskei also said it would pass the arms on to the South African Police for ballistic tests to determine any link with the King William's Town attack. The SAP's [South African Police] Captain Nina Barkhuizen said no weapons had yet been received.

Evidence of links between the ADM and the PAC follows other highly expedient alliances between different anti-ANC elements in the Border, an ANC stronghold.

In past years, township councillors in towns like Komga and Cathcart emerged as PAC supporters, despite some PAC embarrassment.

Asked about the links with the ADM, PAC secretary general Bennie Alexander said "the PAC recruits for its own party in any territory" and "talks to anybody at any time at any place". He said he did not know about dual membership, but agreed that while Gqozo was hostile to the PAC when he first took over, he later adopted "a neutral attitude".

Feeding directly into the current paranoia about the PAC and APLA, Gqozo's ANC-PAC-Transkei plot claims may serve to distance him from the PAC, and perhaps to strengthen his conservative reputation in the Concerned South Africans Group.

#### **ANC-Council of Churches Statement on Sanctions** *MB2701163493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: Joint ANC and South African Council of Churches Press Statement issued on 27 January]

[Text] Much has been made in the press about a seeming contradiction on the question of sanctions between ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela and Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], Reverend Frank Chikane.

Mr. Mandela and the Reverend Chikane met yesterday (January 26th) to discuss the issue and asked that the following statement be made on their behalf.

In the first instance, Reverend Chikane's letter to President-elect Clinton was drafted in November and sent

well before the inauguration ceremony. It was not issued in response to Mr. Mandela's statements, and press reports have been particularly misleading in this regard.

Secondly, both Reverend Chikane and Mr. Mandela reiterated the firm view that sanctions should be maintained. Mr. Mandela went on to express a personal opinion that, if a date for elections was set, and if business would undertake serious job creation measures, he would discuss the lifting of sanctions with the ANC and democratic movement before elections took place.

It is the view of both the SACC and the ANC that, with regard to the lifting of sanctions, the ball is squarely in the court of both government and business. Issued by: Department of Information, ANC Information Department, SACC

#### **AZAPO Responds to Education Renewal Strategy** *MB2701161293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—"Changing socks without washing one's feet does not stop the feet from smelling" was the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] response on Wednesday [27 January] to the government's education renewal strategy.

The cure for South Africa's educational ills was a centralised, unitary education system offering free and compulsory education, said Publicity Secretary Dr. Gomolemo Mokae in a statement.

The government did not have the moral stature to implement such a system of government, he noted.

Only a popular democratically elected majority government would have the moral high ground to repair damage inflicted on education in South Africa by racism, said Dr. Mokae.

#### **Lebowa Welcomes Education Renewal Strategy** *MB2701105793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0938 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Lebogakomo Jan 27 SAPA—The decision by the central government to bring education under one ministry in South Africa is highly appreciated and long overdue, Lebowa Education Minister M.J. Mahlangu said on Wednesday.

Mr Mahlangu, in a statement issued in Lebogakomo, noted that the modalities of the restructuring of the education system and its short and long term implications needed to be negotiated with all stakeholders.

"It is unfortunate that for decades of apartheid era education had been heavily politicised, hence the current crisis.

"With the depoliticisation of education and the coming to being of one nonracial education ministry all South



Africans can benefit in that it will help resolve the crisis and address all the inequalities that exist in education," Mr Mahlangu said.

He said the inequalities to be addressed in education included per capita expenditure and utilisation of resources.

**Home Affairs Minister To Begin Changing SABC**  
*MB2201190193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506*  
*GMT 22 Jan 93*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 22 SAPA—Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar will meet various parties in the coming weeks to determine a democratic process for appointing new members to the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board, a move expected to end almost half a century of pro-National Party [NP] newscasting and programming, a ministry spokesman confirmed on Friday [22 January].

Observers hope the new selection process will result in a shake-up at the SABC and a more objective news service for South Africa.

Home Affairs Ministry spokesman Jack van der Merwe said on Friday Mr. Pienaar would consider suggestions from all parties for the selection process for the appointment of 15 board members. The new board has to be appointed by March 31.

A number of nominations for the board had already been received, Mr. van der Merwe said.

News reports suggest the posts of the SABC's Group Executive Chief Wynand Harmse and News Chief Johan Pretorius will be especially sought after.

A senior SABC official said on Friday: "The guys in the top posts are going ape. They are doing anything to bolster their credibility and to build up their contacts with the African National Congress.

"But junior staffers are not really worried because they do not consider their posts important enough."

Neither Mr. Harmse nor SABC media officials were available for immediate comment on Friday.

According to a Campaign for Independent Broadcasting (CIB) proposal, President F W de Klerk should appoint judges to select "eminent persons" as panelists to process nominations—including those already forwarded to Mr. Pienaar—and possibly scrutinise applicants for the board at public hearings.

CIB Co-Chairman Raymond Louw said on Friday the CIB's proposals were still being discussed with Mr. Pienaar.

"We are happy about the confirmation by the minister, received from him personally, that there is a need for a

more representative board and a better way of nominating that board than the current party-political way," Mr. Louw said.

He said as far as reports about "people jockeying for top positions" were concerned, he had no aspirations.

A communications professor at the University of South Africa, Prof Koos Roelofse, said on Friday the board should be representative because it rendered a public service.

He agreed with the CIB's proposed selection process.

Prof Roelofse said there was a worldwide movement away from representative government to participatory government, which meant that all stakeholders should in some way be drawn into the running of the government.

"On the basis of being in power and running the country the government will always be overexposed in news broadcasts.

"A board for the SABC should thus be a board which counterbalances this bias."

Prof Roelofse proposed: "Since we are going to have a proportional system of elections, the governing party should submit names for members of the board. These should not include politicians, and the government should have a maximum of 40 per cent of the members on such a board."

The opposition should get the other 60 per cent.

For continuity, the board should include the chairman of the Media Council and whoever is running the SABC.

"Although I would like to see the members elect a chairman of the board, I would not want any of the ex officio members to become chairman."

Apart from restoring objectivity to news broadcasts, such a board would be more amenable towards independent programme producers.

"Such a board should as a matter of urgency look at ways of getting more variety into South African productions," Prof Roelofse said.

He said the screening process should also eliminate as board members any members of secret political or cultural organisations, or of any political party with a military wing.

"If the ANC is in government and still has a uniformed wing to enforce policy then I would not like to have anyone like that on such a board because they would be vulnerable to act under duress."

**SABC Chairman Reacts**

MB2201204993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 22 Jan 93

[Text] Professor Christo Viljoen, chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board, today reacted to newspaper reports on the appointments of new members to the board.

[Begin Viljoen recording] I accept the fact that a new SABC board will be appointed when the current board's term ends on 31 March this year and that it will be more representative of our population. Because of the complexity of the broadcasting service, however, specific skills are needed. It will be the prerogative of the new SABC board to use its own discretion when managing SABC structures and its staff.

And it is presumptuous and irresponsible to identify individual officials within the SABC who will be replaced at this stage. Highly qualified, skilled, and experienced personnel have been insulted by these speculations. Those responsible for the statements are actually reflecting their own preconceived opinions, views, and prejudices, and have disqualified themselves from playing any role in the future SABC. In the meantime, however, the SABC and its officials are going ahead with the means at its disposal to be of good service to the public.

The SABC has an extremely difficult task. At the moment the SABC is operating under tremendous pressure and attacks from outside. The SABC board greatly appreciates the continued, positive, and loyal spirit of top executive and other personnel while performing their tasks despite these unfair onslaughts. [end recording]

**Winnie Mandela Writes on Political Elitism**

MB2401181693 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 24 Jan 93 p 22

[Article by Winnie Mandela: "Winnie strikes back"]

[Text] A concerted attempt has been made by some members of the media, and by some members of the ANC [African National Congress] National Executive, to trivialise or sidestep the criticisms levelled by me at the organisation during the funeral of Mama Helen Joseph. Little is being done to interpret or assess the validity of what I had to say.

My point at the funeral was that the politics of transition are being dominated by a political elite which are merging in themselves the oppositional interests of those who traditionally pursued the cause of apartheid and those who traditionally opposed it. It is inevitable that in this sort of a compromise the interests of the vast majority of South Africans, who are both black and poor, will be sacrificed.

My criticism is directed against political elitism, and I see elitism here in its classical definition. "A recourse to

or advocacy of leadership or dominance by a select group." The life style of the individuals constituting such a group is in itself irrelevant; it becomes relevant only when this new elite takes its new-found membership of the material elite to the negotiations table and projects it as the mandate of the impoverished people it claims to represent.

The apparent relationship between the ANC and the National Party [NP] elites is just such a partnership.

The NP elite is getting into bed with the ANC in order to preserve its silken sheets, and the leadership elite in the ANC is getting into bed with the NP to enjoy this new-found luxury. The concern is that this new amalgam of power is promoting its own self-interest and overlooking the plight and needs of the underprivileged masses, both black and white.

Where in this can we find the promise of the brave new nonracial, nonsexist democracy?

The quick-fix solutions sought by our leaders can only benefit a few, and will backfire massively on the country as a whole. The disillusion that will follow when the masses awaken to the fact that they have not been included in the new freedom and in the new wealth enjoyed by their leaders will have worse implications than what we experienced in the 1970s and 1980s, and will plunge the country irrevocably into yet another vortex of mass violence and protest; this time not against the National Party but against the government which the masses will have discovered to be representing the same class interest as the NP it fought so bravely.

A democratic and peaceful future depends on the continuous involvement of the people through their elected representatives in the negotiation process. Negotiations cannot be confined to the exclusive influence and the eventual benefit of only a select group of individuals.

The leadership of the ANC has a responsibility to continue to promote the principles of that organisation, particularly as they were enunciated by the ANC Youth League in the 1940s and espoused by the main body itself when the Youth League leaders became the leaders of the ANC.

Those principles were based on the promotion of the cause of the impoverished, disenfranchised African population. Their present position of leadership is a trust for the realisation of those principles and they cannot abandon them in order to engineer a cosmetic solution which protects their personal power and class position. The ANC belongs to the people, it belongs to me as an ordinary and committed ANC member, as it does to every other ordinary ANC member, just as much as it does to the leadership.

I am not about to abandon the ANC to the mercies of elitist politicians: because the leadership is failing the people does not mean that the organisation has failed; the leadership can and will be changed by the people in

order to resurrect the organisation into one which represents their interests. If I have support, I will locate that support within the ANC. The speculation that I speak in order to 'win support' because I want to form a new party is therefore way off the mark.

The fact that the leadership seeks quick-fix solutions reflects its lack of confidence in the goals of the ANC and the goals of the vast mass of South Africans who have for generations supported the ANC. The government has always had military power; the people have always fought with their own power. It was people's power that drove the NP to negotiate with the ANC, and there is no need and no justification for abandoning people's power when we have come so far on the strength of that power and that power alone and become co-opted into the Nationalist regime.

### Study Measures Levels of Political Intolerance

MB2301133193 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 23 Jan 93 p 8

[By Frans Esterhuyse: "Political tolerance worn thin—study"]

[Text] Levels of political intolerance among opinion leaders are "disturbingly high", a new study of attitudes among South Africa's national elite has found.

The researchers warn that this factor, plus continued political violence, could retard South Africa's transition process and jeopardise election plans.

In a report released today, they recommend a concerted effort by all political groupings and the State to launch programmes to reduce political intolerance.

The study, based on attitude surveys among opinion leaders across a wide spectrum, was conducted by the centre for International and Comparative Politics at the University of Stellenbosch under political science department head Professor Hennie Kotze.

The highest intolerance level was 73.9 percent—among supporters of right-wing parties.

Almost 48 percent of rightwingers fell into the category of "extremely intolerant".

Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) respondents also showed a high level of intolerance (52.1 percent), followed by supporters of the Indian parties (40.9 percent), the National Party [NP] (37.2 percent), the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] (28.5 percent), and the ANC-SACP [African National Congress-South African Communist Party] alliance (15.7 percent).

The most tolerant grouping was the Democratic Party [DP], with an intolerance level of just 8.1 percent.

Military leaders were found to be politically the most intolerant (67.5 percent), followed by farmers (52.9

percent), labour (40.9 percent), churches (33.3 percent) and bureaucracy (31.3 percent).

However, in a survey to test support for political parties among opinion leaders, those in the military sector showed the strongest support for the NP (93 percent), followed by agriculture (76 percent) and parastatal institutions (68 percent).

No less than 68 percent of respondents preferred a federal system of government as a first constitutional choice, with a "unitary" state as second choice.

Only 4 percent preferred "partition" and 2 percent wanted white domination.

More than 75 percent of ANC-SACP supporters among respondents and 49 percent of PAC supporters favoured a unitary model, while 96 percent of IFP supporters joined the majority of NP, DP and Indian party supporters in preferring federalism.

Apart from Conservative Party supporters, respondents had no problems in accepting liberal constitutional devices such as a bill of rights, judicial review, regular elections, a guaranteed multiparty system and proportional representation.

While 57.5 percent of ANC-SACP supporters backed a mixed economy, PAC respondents favoured State control.

With the exception of right-wing supporters, affirmative action in the civil service was supported.

The researchers concluded that if violence continued at its present level, the transition process—and with it any planned election late in 1993 or early 1994—would face tremendous pressure.

Only when the National Peace Accord had a real effect would the violence decline and the trust needed for binding agreements have a chance to grow.

"A concerted effort to get programmes started to reduce intolerance should be made by all political groupings as well as the State," said Kotze.

Progress in the transition process would depend on the emergence of strong leaders with the ability to impose unpleasant compromises.

It was unlikely that an elite settlement coupled with pact-forming would be arranged in a "democratic or mass-media fishbowl".

A factor that could become a driving force in the transition process was the realisation that the Government (the NP and supporters of the "core State") as not strong enough to provide the necessary economic growth and strong government.

At the same time the ANC-SACP alliance and PAC were not strong enough to enforce a "people's democracy".



The immediate policy priorities of any government—transitional or permanent—would be political stability and economic reconstruction.

The end result might be a limited democracy.

#### **Paper Charges Mandela With 'Totalitarianism'**

*MB2401091993 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 21-23 Jan 93 p 5*

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "A totalitarian in America"—article published in English]

[Text] There is something distasteful about the manner in which ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela flaunts himself in the glare of international publicity generated by the inauguration of American President Bill Clinton.

What on earth does he want there? He will most certainly achieve nothing to alleviate the suffering ordinary South Africans—a suffering for which he and his party bear a large measure of blame.

It was his party's violent policies in response to the evils of apartheid and its stupid stance on sanctions that have brought untold misery to millions of South Africans.

He and his colleagues were repeatedly warned that their policies would lead to a total disinterest in South Africa by foreign investors. They were told that sanctions were not a matter that could be switched on and off like a tap. But they failed to listen.

And now that millions of people are walking the streets in search of jobs and the youth are out of control as a result of his policies of ungovernability, he wrings his hands in despair and calls on people to invest in South Africa.

He has no chance whatever of attracting the interest of investors. Consider the following statement he made at a press conference. He made it by way of trying to explain why his party was prepared to share power with the Nationalist Government.

"When we win an election, we don't then gain power. We merely hold political office. To gain power means that we should have control of the civil service, of the South African Police, of the South African Defence Force, of business. That is going to take some time for us to achieve."

How is that for a crisp statement of a commitment to totalitarianism? Of a desire to want to control everything?

To be a democratic one has to have a commitment to a neutral civil service, a neutral police force and a non-partisan defence force.

Yet he makes these statements at the very time when we are witnessing the change of power in the greatest democracy on earth.

America is the bastion of free enterprise, yet Mandela sees nothing wrong in calling for investment, while in the same breath expressing a determination to take control of all business. What an inordinately stupid thing to say.

First he tells foreigners not to invest, then he unleashes violence in the country and threatens nationalisation, then he says he is worried by the state of the economy and calls for investment and finally declares that his party will wish to share power with whites with the long-term view of one day controlling all business.

Mandela must really think the rest of the world is peopled by fools.

#### **Paper on Need To Extend Human Rights to All**

*MB2401085693 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 21-23 Jan 93 p 5*

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Every right also brings obligations"—article published in English]

[Text] Every right that we claim contains within it a corresponding duty or obligation towards others. There is no right without a duty. Furthermore rights are for all human beings and thus universal.

In the one-sided and partial world in which we live persons are constantly demanding rights for themselves, their friends or their political organisation. But rights are for everybody equally.

South Africa is slowly and painfully emerging from the apartheid years in which fully political rights were enjoyed by white persons only. The rights of others were circumscribed or restricted in various ways. The result was unending conflict between those who had rights and the rest.

In the current transition period to a new dispensation clamorous demands for all manner of rights are being made by everybody. But the fact that rights carry with them duties and obligations towards others received slow and reluctant recognition. Even more significant is the tendency to demand rights one-sidedly and selfishly.

The demand for free political activity is a case in point. The same people who show cynical indifference to the serial killing of hundreds of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] members and officials expect others to recognise their rights.

The people who throw petrol bombs at the houses of others demand recognition of their own rights. Those who throw stones at buses and taxicab do not hesitate to demand their own rights.

Those who break-up meetings organised by other political parties do not scruple to demand the right of free political activity for their organisation.

Life is not like that. The true guarantee of human rights and freedoms lies in their universal application to

everyone everywhere. The moment a person demands rights he or she is not prepared to concede to others is the beginning of discrimination and oppression.

As the whole country gears itself for the first general election in our history we need to repeat over and over again—"human rights are universal" and all are equally entitled to enjoy them.

**Parliament Opens 29 Jan; Vigorous Debate Expected**

MB2701130093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128  
GMT 27 Jan 93

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town January 27 SAPA—Parliament opens on Friday for what could be its last session under the present constitutional dispensation.

The official opening will be a modest one. President and Mrs F. W. de Klerk will drive almost directly from their official residence, Groote Schuur, to Parliament.

Units from the Army, Air Force, Navy and Medical Corps will line the route from Roeland Street, Plein Street and Spin Street before the presidential couple enters the precincts of Parliament.

Mr de Klerk will deliver his opening speech after the playing of the national anthem and a 21-gun salute.

Parliament gets down to business on Monday [1 February] with the week-long debate on the president's opening speech. This is usually one of the most acrimonious and wide-ranging debates in which grievances and criticism know no quarter.

Expectations are that the axing of senior SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] attacks on farmers in the eastern Cape, the economy and the drought, impending tax increases, violence and crime will be major points raised.

With recent opinion polls indicating a significant loss in support for the state president and the National Party among whites, the Conservative Party [CP] is expected to try and exploit this and take a vigorous stand in all debates against government policies.

The ebb and flow of MPs between parties has put a question mark on which party is the official opposition in the newly restructured chamber of parliament. This will be the second session that members sit according to party affiliation instead of according to each house.

At last count, both the CP and DP [Democratic Party] had an equal number of MPs.

With impending constitutional talks on the horizon, there is little indication of whether the session is expected to take its usual course and end in June or whether it could be shorter.

Last year Parliament sat for only three days a week during the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] talks. This apparently caused severe disruptions not only to MPs involved in the talks but also to the workings of the various joint standing committees.

There is speculation that once the constitutional talks get under way Parliament could adjourn while they are on.

Several officials have also speculated that, if good progress is made during the talks, Parliament could either have an extended session to pass enabling legislation or have a second session later this year.

The general consensus is that things could become clearer after the state president's opening address.

"This is obviously not going to be an ordinary session. It is going to be the watershed," an official said.

A spokesman from the Ministry of Justice said the negotiations would have a significant impact on the department.

"Once the politicians have made up their minds, we are ready to immediately draft the necessary legislation. If progress is made at the negotiations I foresee a longer session as we will need enabling legislation."

At this stage, 33 mostly non-contentious bills have been tabled and are ready for Parliament to deal with.

**Soweto City Council Accused of Squandering Millions**

MB2601184993 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
26 Jan 93 p 1-2

[Report by June Bearzi: "Soweto squanders tens of millions"]

[Text] Tens of millions of rands earmarked for upliftment projects in Soweto have been lost over the last three years to sharp practices, poor financial control and astronomical over expenditure in the Soweto City Council (SCC).

This picture of mismanagement and corruption by certain senior officials, contractors and consultants in the cash-strapped township has been painted by several reliable sources approached during a Star Line probe into the council's affairs. The allegations have emerged at a time when 44 councillors, dismissed for "mismanagement of funds", say their sackings are a cover-up for "mass corruption" by certain white SCC officials.

Many of the problem areas pinpointed by Star Line sources are in the council's water and sewerage branch, into which millions of taxpayers' cash have been poured to expand and improve Soweto's water supply.

Names which have surfaced in the investigation are of senior and highly qualified professionals who worked with the SCC on various costly schemes.

Some of the allegations levelled at SCC officials and well-paid professionals are:

—Frans Bleeser, a former resident engineer working on a stormwater project in Naledi, Soweto, was paid about R[Rand] 130,000 for work which was never done. He was involved in other payment irregularities. Bleeser is abroad and the SCC has apparently failed to recoup the funds.

—Gordon Thoms, a senior engineer in the council's projects department, embezzled R465,000 from the SCC. He controlled the Government-funded regional service council (RSC) cheques made out to the city council and admitted pocketing nine RSC cheques. He is serving a nine-year jail sentence.

—A former Boksburg civil engineer, now farming in the northern Transvaal, made huge sums after signing up a multimillion-rand subcontracting project in Soweto. He received about R1.4 million to which he was not entitled, and a further R350,000 is not accounted for.

—An R11 million "unconventional" plastic-type reservoir in Zondi Soweto, is a "White elephant" used by the locals as a massive trampoline. It was recommended by a "top brass" in the council engineer's department "to save R3 million". The official urged the scrapping of plans for R14 million concrete reservoir.

The Zondi reservoir sprang leaks and, because of problems with water pressure in the area, millions of rands are needed for a new water supply line and pumping equipment to get it functional.

A costly security system and electrified fence erected to protect the reservoir from vandals is not in use.

One source explained:

"The alarm was activated at least 20 times a day, so it and the electrified fence were turned off. It is now vulnerable to vandals".

—A Natal-based civil engineering company, contracted to build a 3 km road in Soweto for R9 million, has overspent by R10,118,048. Much of the work is of a poor standard.

—An R18,307,000 project undertaken by a northern suburbs engineering firm in which 150 km of pipelines was laid for water supplies to Soweto is riddled with irregularities, and large sections do not work. Payments have been duplicated and cash handed over for work not done. A new contractor has been called in to fix the job at a cost of more than R1 million.

#### Statistical Service Releases Immigration Figures

MB2101084293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0257  
GMT 21 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 21 SAPA—Immigration figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria

show that more people immigrated to South Africa between January and October last year than those that emigrated.

However, although there was a difference of more than 3,000, the number of immigrations was more than 50 per cent less than in the same period in 1991, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] reports.

The number of South Africans who travelled abroad last October rose by almost 20 per cent in comparison with the same month in 1991.

#### Dec Inflation Rate 9.6 Percent, Lowest Since 1978

MB2801093193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0804  
GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Pretoria Jan 28 SAPA—South Africa's inflation rate for December 1992 is 9.6 per cent—the first single digit inflation figure and lowest rate since June 1978, according to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Service [CSS] in Pretoria on Thursday.

The December figure is 1.4 per cent lower than the corresponding rate for November 1992 of 11 per cent.

For the year 1992, the average inflation rate was 13.9 per cent, against the rates of the preceeding three years of 15.3 per cent for 1991, 14.4 per cent for 1990, and 14.7 per cent for 1989.

The price index for food increased during 1992 by 25.3 per cent, while rates of 19.6 per cent, 16.1 per cent and 10.9 per cent were noted for 1991, 1990 and 1989 respectively.

The consumer price indices for the different urban areas show that the largest annual price increases for December 1992 occurred in the Bloemfontein area (11.1 per cent), while the smallest increases occurred in the Durban/Pinetown area (8.1 per cent).

"The consumer price index for pensioners shows an annual percentage change of 10.5 per cent for December 1992. This is 1.3 percentage points lower than the inflation rate for November 1992 (11.8 per cent)," the CSS said.

"The largest annual price increases for pensioners were recorded in the Bloemfontein area (12.7 per cent), while the smallest increases occurred in the OFS [Orange Free State] Goldfields (6.7 per cent)."

According to the CSS, food prices increased at chain stores by 7.4 per cent and at other retailers by 8.9 per cent over the past seven months.

The non-seasonally adjusted index for December 1992 against the previous month showed no monthly percentage change.

The monthly decrease in the prices of food (-0.1 per cent) was caused mainly by the decrease of 8.7 per cent in the prices of vegetables.



"The decrease of 1.4 percentage points in the average inflation rate for 1992 (13.9 per cent) against 1991 (15.3 per cent) is mainly due to the relatively smaller rate of increase in the price indices for housing (2.5 per cent).

"The largest contribution to this slower increase was made by the decreasing interest rates on mortgage bonds."

The average inflation rates for the lower, middle and higher income groups for 1992 were 14.7 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 13.3 per cent, while the corresponding rates of change for 1991 were 15.0 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively.

**\* Extreme Poverty Among Whites Causing Concern**

93AF0305C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
14 Dec 92 p 6

[Text] White residents of Pretoria are increasingly falling into poverty and distress and the burden on welfare organizations is growing monthly. Although welfare organizations in the city have not yet had to shut their doors or turn poor people away, they have already been forced to reduce their services. The overwhelming majority of welfare organizations are now concentrating on providing poor people with the most basic needs, such as food, clothing, and a roof over their heads.

The Pretoria Child and Family Assistance Society, one of the largest welfare organizations in the city, had to expend 29,700 rands on basic assistance in November; that is 50 percent more than in the previous November. Mrs. Ria Nel, the society's director of administration and finances, says that poverty is increasing in the community and that the well-to-do segment of the community is giving less and less money for welfare purposes. Consequently, welfare is receiving less money from the public and the business sector, but the demand for services is growing almost daily. The result of this imbalance is that welfare organizations have to evaluate [needs] and adapt in order to survive.

Mrs. Bets Dreyer, application officer at the Pretoria Child and Family Assistance Society, says many people have been calling the organization since schools have closed with heart-rending stories about white children begging at shopping centers. Another phenomenon that has cropped up in Pretoria is "squatting." People who have lost their jobs are forced to live with three or four families together in one house. Mr. Jan Groenewald, executive director of Operation Rescue, says that living together like that frequently leads to other social problems, such as child molestation and abuse. According to Mrs. Dreyer, water and electricity have already become a luxury for many Pretoria residents. Many people build fires outdoors or use gas or paraffin to cook food. Fortunately, neighbors help out now and then with drinking water.

Mr. Groenewald says that poverty has always been part of every community but that these days it is just much

more widespread. Those who previously had work and lived well are now living in misery as a result of economic restructuring.

Mr. Syd Eckley, director of the National Council for the Elderly, responded to a query by stating that there are 2,400 registered welfare organizations in South Africa and that many of the services provided by those organizations overlap. The time has come for welfare activity in South Africa to be made more streamlined in order to better accommodate the greater demand for services.

**\* Crime, Violence Expected To Damage Tourism**

93AF0305B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans  
11 Dec 92 p 7

[Text] London—Death lurks in every nook and cranny. Not a single safe refuge remains anywhere in the country. It has become a cruel community where murder is part of everyday life and where unfeeling policemen are more concerned about where they are going to get their next can of beer than they are about the gruesomely mutilated bodies of two young women. In South Africa one can only be certain about two things anymore: insecurity and death.

This is the disconcerting, somber, and violent picture of South Africa that British newspapers are still painting for their readers a week after two young British women—Julie Godwin and Elizabeth Over—were murdered in Natal. That murder plus the attacks on whites in King William's Town and Queenstown and the rape of another British woman this week on the north coast of Natal have caused enormous and potentially irreparable damage to South Africa's image in Britain. Not even the Boipatong massacre or the shooting in Bisho has produced nearly so much bad publicity. At least two British newspapers—TODAY and the DAILY EXPRESS—have dispatched special correspondents to South Africa to report on the seaside murders. The reports they are sending back are not pleasant reading material.

Bob Graham of TODAY is savaging the police in particular. He claims that a senior official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed to him that the "attitude towards murder in South Africa is callous." He also says that when the police were informed about the two women's bodies on the beach, they regarded this as "merely an aggravation." Graham says the victims' next-of-kin claim that the police were more concerned about where they were going to get their next beer than about apprehending the murderers.

Mr. Cuan Cronje, fiance of Miss Over, says the first he heard of the murder was when a policeman called him up and asked if he was the owner of the van. When he confirmed that, the policeman continued: "Yes, well it is here, with blood from one end to the other and we have two female corpses on the beach." He also says the "boorish" police did not really get down to work until Dr. Org Marais, minister of tourism, called up State

President F.W. de Klerk and said that the murders could seriously hurt the country's economy.

Philippa Kennedy of the DAILY EXPRESS says that about 50 people are murdered each day in South Africa and that there is no corner of the country left unaffected by the senseless bloodletting. She says that whites on the farms and in the villages in the eastern border region of Cape Province no longer go out in the evening. They hide behind electrified fences and walls that are 2 meters high. Furthermore, they are canceling Christmas parties and are preparing for attacks.

In addition, the country's jails are filled to overflowing, which results in 10,000 criminals being released each month before serving their sentences. Moreover, only 7 percent of the 400,000 who complete their schooling have a chance of getting work. The country is caught between the devil and the deep blue sea because insecurity and violence are frightening off potential investors—something which, in turn, drives the country deeper into the economic wilderness.

If reports such as these were appearing only in the more sensationalist pony press, they would not be so damaging. They are, however, being published in the so-called quality pony press and, moreover, every serious daily paper has previously carried similar reports—reports that, precisely because they have been published in newspapers that "carry weight," are all the more damaging.

Richard Ellis has written in the SUNDAY TIMES that there is no longer a safe refuge left in South Africa. The only mistake that Miss Over and Mrs. Godwin made was to go to a country that is being torn asunder by criminal anarchy. Ellis says that while most whites are convinced that "black barbarians" murdered the women, it could just as well have been whites because the manager of the resort says that many men who go there drink heavily. Ellis quotes the manager: "Here were two young women who were lying in the sun topless. Who knows what that combination could lead to? People sometimes get so drunk here that we cannot even rouse them to tell them that they have been robbed." Ellis concludes that a person in South Africa can only be certain of two things: death and insecurity.

The unflattering picture is further "colored" because British newspapers report very disparagingly of how white South Africans in particular are obsessed with meaningless diversions such—as beauty contests and sports—while blood is flowing ankle deep through the streets of the country. British newspapers quote Mr. Cronje who said that South Africa "is not a country for human beings." He relates that:

- Approximately 20,000 people are now being murdered annually in South Africa;
- At least 100 tourists are robbed each month in Johannesburg;
- More than 200 policemen have already been killed this year;

- Hotels in Johannesburg are providing armed escorts for tourists who want to go shopping;
- Newspapers only devote a couple of paragraphs to even the most brutal murders of elderly persons;
- Many policemen are out sick for months on end because their nerves have given out; and
- Car thieves wait for people at traffic lights and at home and shoot them dead and steal their vehicles.

The "message" in all these reports is crystal clear: Any Briton who is thinking of visiting South Africa or of settling there should have his head examined. That this is a "message" that has already gotten through was brought home to me when I went to pick up my youngest daughter at a party and one of the fathers came up to me and asked with obvious disbelief in his voice: "Is it true what I hear? That you are going back to South Africa?"

#### \* Eskom's Plans for Country, Region Examined

##### \* Southern Africa

93AF0298A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 4 Dec 92 pp 24-25

[Interview with Eskom Chief Engineer Ian McRae; First paragraph ENGINEERING NEWS comment; place and date not given]

[Text] Eskom supplies more than 90 per cent of South Africa's power and is now looking to the African grid to export and import its generation capacity. CE [Chief Engineer] of Eskom Dr Ian McRae gave THE ENGINEERING NEWS an update on the latest happenings.

[Question] Will Eskom be able to honour its undertaking to reduce the real price of electricity in the future?

[Answer] I am frequently asked whether Eskom will be able to honour its undertaking to reduce the real price of electricity by 20 per cent in the next five years.

The concern is understandable, especially in the view of the nation's high inflation environment and the fact that the undertaking translates into figures as much as four to five per cent below whatever inflation rate happens to rule over the five years that lie ahead.

My answer is always an unequivocal affirmative. And there is a cogent reason for providing such an answer, namely that Eskom has a surplus capacity; which means we do not have to move into a major expansion programme. We are in a position to strengthen our balance sheet and in the process pass on a lot of our gains to our customers.

We feel that this is also a reasonable question as electricity is a key component in the South African economy because it is in every product.

Fortunately, South Africa's electricity prices are virtually the lowest in the world, a situation which we hope to maintain, thereby helping to improve the country's

global competitiveness. In doing so, Eskom is playing a key role in aiding economic growth.

[Question] What is Eskom's priority at present?

[Answer] When it comes to helping promote the economic growth South Africa so desperately needs, price is one thing, availability is another. Thus, expanding electrification is a leading Eskom priority, one which can act as a driving force for political change and economic growth.

Here we are setting ourselves specific targets.

Eskom believes it can electrify about an additional one million homes in the next five years. And with the involvement of all the players providing electricity in South Africa, that figure could rise to two million.

Only some 30 per cent of South Africans have electricity in their homes at present. We want to push that up to 70 per cent by the turn of the century; with the dynamic multiplier effect for the economy.

The additional three million or so homes electrified will create close to a million jobs in terms of extra production of electrical appliances such as television sets, radios, heaters, kettles, stoves, fridges and so on. Such a programme will clearly have a major impact on the economy.

[Question] Electrification has long been a goal of Eskom. What has Eskom been able to achieve in this area?

[Answer] We have made good progress in this electrification drive. At present we are achieving 20,000 connections a month and we see that moving up even further.

The opportunity for us to push forward more rapidly in the urban area is growing because more and more local authorities which have the right to supply their communities are transferring those rights to us.

Thus, for example, we recently moved into Soweto and Alexandra near Johannesburg. These are highly politicised areas, where non-payment for service is seen as a political statement. Yet, we have found that if consumers of electricity receive a quality service, they are prepared to pay for it.

Fortunately the non-payment is receding as a result of our ongoing programme of installing what we term "energy dispensers," a system whereby payment is made in advance. The dispensers have been accepted throughout the country and contain the potential of being tied into the banking system at some time in the future.

With a view to hastening the electrification process, a forum is being established whereby suppliers of electricity, consumer groups and political parties are coming together to study the mode of electricity distribution in South Africa.

One of the problems the forum will try to solve is the inefficiency inherent in a situation in which too many small local authorities are involved in the provision of electricity.

Eskom believes the system could be improved by supplying directly to some of these smaller communities or by doing so in partnership with the local authorities. In this way, the country would reap the benefits of economies of scale and use its limited skills base more efficiently.

[Question] Could you give us an update on what links Eskom has made with other African countries?

[Answer] A significant additional element of Eskom's electrification drive extends beyond South Africa's borders.

It is a dimension which is especially important in current circumstances where the drought that has crippled the whole southern African region is hampering several countries' ability to generate sufficient volumes of hydro-electric power.

Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe are worst affected. It is so bad that if there is no rain in the next few months, Zambia and Zimbabwe could run out of power.

Ideally we would like to have been able to step in and help these countries survive the crisis. Eskom, after all, has spare generating capacity. Regrettably, however, the political legacy of the past years has translated into a reluctance on their part to move to interconnection with South Africa.

It is an attitude which has altered positively in the past 18 months or so, with the result that intense efforts are now being made to assist these countries.

We are well-advanced on a project to transfer power across the border to Zimbabwe. About 40 MW is involved and we expect power to become available within the next few weeks.

By the middle of next year we will be supplying a further 100 MW to Zimbabwe by way of strengthening the system through Botswana.

Agreement has been reached to construct a 500 MW capacity inter-connector to Bulawayo. We are at present tying up the funding.

The line will run through Botswana, thereby saving R100-million. We hope to have the line up and running in 18 months. Zambia is also interested in the line because it will help them as well.

Plans are also on the drawing boards to supply Zambia from Cahora Bassa which would be a three-year project.

Unfortunately these projects are not going to help our neighbours much in the short term, but at least they provide some insurance against setback in the medium term.



The many discussions in which Eskom has been engaged with countries throughout the sub-continent (and even further north) have fostered extremely good relations between Eskom and South Africa's neighbours.

The biggest stumbling block to further progress in this direction is the concern that South Africa, owing to its size and industrial strength, will dominate. To allay these fears, South Africa must send a message to Africa that it does not wish to dominate but to participate in the common desire to create economic growth.

I believe southern Africa must aim towards forming some kind of economic community in which we share our resources and work together to develop markets. We have to go that way if we are to survive. Electricity could well be the catalyst.

[Question] What about future capacity, and what form will it take?

[Answer] Eskom, because of its good relationship with African countries will make every effort to help create opportunities in areas of economic growth inside and outside the sphere of power generation.

At the same time, Eskom is well aware of the concerns surrounding the possibility of South African dominance in the region, which is why we are constantly assuring our neighbours that we are happy to import power from them. We will be requiring new capacity by the end of the century and would certainly look to the region as an option.

There would be mutual benefits with, hopefully, an understanding that the issue will be approached on a buy-and-sell basis.

It goes without saying that we will be in constant communication on the score of the region's power requirements and its ability to satisfy those needs.

Much will depend on the extent to which the South African economy grows.

We have postulated a range of possible scenarios for the economy. Based on a high growth scenario, Eskom would need new capacity in 1998; on a zero growth scenario, we would only need it in 2010.

Realistically however, we are looking at the year 2000 by which time we expect the mix to be 70 per cent coal, 8 per cent nuclear and 8 per cent hydro and pumped storage. The balance we would like to import from southern Africa.

#### \* Plans for Country

93AF0298B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 4 Dec 92 p 27

[Text] If no additional electrification work is undertaken by the year 1997, 4.6-million households out of a total of 7.5-million in South Africa will be without electricity.

If one takes into account issues such as the distance from the high voltage grid, the availability of alternative fuels and water, affordability and the large urbanisation now underway, the potential for electrification is seen as about 2.4-million households or approximately 17-million people (see accompanying status of electrification table).

Eskom's legal share for electrification is currently 912,000 connections, or 862,000 by 1997 (see accompanying electrification plan table). The remainder is logistically unavailable to Eskom unless local authorities and Eskom actually negotiate on take-over possibilities of the local authority's right of supply by Eskom.

By the end of this year, Eskom plans to connect the homes of 120,000 new customers, bringing electricity for the first time to 850,000 people. By the end of 1998, planned connections amount to 912,000.

Experience has shown that unless access to electricity is in the order of 85 per cent, economic growth as achieved in the Pacific Rim countries will not be possible for South Africa and its neighbouring states.

#### Status of Electrification in South Africa - 1997

(x 1000)

	Metro	Towns	Farmhouses	Trust areas	TBVC	National states	TOTAL
Total dwellings	2,815	1,584	371	85	1,274	1,399	7,528
with electricity	1,769	734	70	37	78	256	2,944
without electricity	1,046	850	301	48	1,195	1,143	4,584
% with electricity	37	54	81	57	94	82	61
potential	905	454	152	27	431	444	2,414
% potential	95	75	60	75	40	50	71
'left-over'	141	396	148	21	764	699	2,170

UCT data used to calculate farm electrification

Sources: DBSA Urban Foundation, Eskom, Dingley, Tesco, Vekor, Becor, NEC and CSIR.

Eskom's Electrification Plan to 1997	
	(x 1,000)
Households in South Africa	7,500
less those electrified	2,900
Not electrified	4,600
less those not viable	2,200
Potential	2,400
less Munics, BLAs, TBVC, right of supply (ros)	2,100
Eskom right of supply	300
less connections in 1991	31
Eskom ros potential	269
plus potential from take overs - 1992*	269
plus potential from take overs - 1993/98	259
Eskom connections from 1992 to 1997	862
*Excluding 236,000 existing con- nections taken over.	

#### \* Environmental Benefits

93AF0298C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 4 Dec 92 p 28

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Approximately 62 per cent of South Africa's population does not have access to electricity in their homes.

This was one of the many facts in a paper entitled 'Electrification Technology and the Environment' presented by Izak van Gass and Douwe van Wyk of Eskom's Marketing and Electrification department.

According to the authors, South Africa needs to progressively move towards a first world situation and develop appropriate technologies to give new impetus to the economy.

"Access to electricity is a key requirement for a developed, technological infrastructure," says Van Gass, quoting J Du Toit (1992) of Stellenbosch University.

"Research has shown that the contribution of technology to productivity is higher than any contribution from capital and labour."

Electricity ranks amongst the first three priority service needs in developing communities. In some areas the need for basic shelter and water is still a priority need. Access to energy sources is however required to provide basic needs such as warmth, light and the preparation of food.

Eskom research indicates that there are more than three-and-a-half million dwellings in South Africa without electricity. Eskom has the supply rights to less than one

third of these dwellings and the balance falls under the jurisdiction of more than 300 distribution authorities.

"Access to funding for electrification remains a constraint. The international experience shows that massive electrification is only possible with government support.

"The present or future government faces a dilemma in terms of limited funding available for investment in social infrastructure such as schools, health services and housing," says Van Wyk.

"The Nedcor Scenario estimates that yearly government expenditure of R20-billion on social services will have to increase to at least R50-billion a year to address the back-log in social and health services."

Eskom and various consulting engineers have made considerable progress in the development of appropriate and affordable electrification technology.

A 'ready board' has been developed for low-income households at approximately 10 per cent of the cost of fixed wiring. The use of pre-paid metering enables customers to budget expenditure according to their means.

Despite this progress the average Eskom cost for a connection is about R3,140. The total cost of the Eskom programme of 900,000 connections over seven years will cost R2.83-billion.

"It is estimated that there are at present 2.9-million domestic customers, most of whom fall within the 'affordability' category.

"The expansion of services to households in the low-income groups where unemployment is a problem will inevitably place a strain on the financial health of Eskom and other distribution authorities and their existing customers," says Van Wyk.

Eskom began the year with 1,200 connections a month but now has reached 15,000 a month, a pace which is "easily attainable."

With electrification comes socio-economic benefits and significant environmental benefits. These include a substantial improvement in ground-level air quality and reduced use of scarce natural resources. The most immediate benefit of electrifying a township is the improvement in the township's ground level air quality.

The use of electricity serves to support the sustainable use of woodlands rather than depleting it as an energy resource.

Referring to research done the authors say that over 12-million South Africans currently use wood as their primary energy source, consuming over 7-million tons of wood, a great proportion of which is made up of indigenous bushveld or woodland.

This loss of trees to firewood increases the already serious rate of soil erosion and disrupts ground and surface water hydrology and the nutrient cycle.

To conclude the authors point out that although environmental benefits of electrification are substantial, to be effective, the electrification scheme should be accompanied by projects aimed at facilitating access to electrical appliances and in particular promoting a sensitivity towards the main users' means and accessibility to vital resources, such as water.

#### \* Eskom Test Center Opened

93AF0298D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 4 Dec p 35

[Text] Electro-Route, Eskom's test and demonstration centre, has been officially opened by Eskom marketing executive director Jac Messerschmidt, to provide industrial and commercial manufacturers and suppliers the opportunity to test the benefits of the latest electro-technological equipment.

The centre, which was established by Eskom sales and customer services (Johannesburg), will emphasise the use of electricity, and new electrical processes and equipment.

One of the applications demonstrated at the centre is powder coating, a form of metal finishing where the hardwearing coating is 'baked' onto objects using electric infra-red ovens.

Other applications offered at Electro-Route are an in-line water heater, which offers the user a labour and maintenance free hot water system, and an electrode boiler of which the projected capital costs are much lower than that of the fossil fuel equivalents.

There are also zone heaters as alternatives to traditional heaters, as well as heat pumps which have higher efficiency than the systems previously used.

Messerschmidt says Eskom believes many industrial and commercial businesses could benefit from Electro-Route, which also has Industrilek advisors who will assist with information or advice.

The centre also offers conference facilities.

#### \* Electrification Costs

93AS0298E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS* in English 4 Dec 92 p 39

[Text] The total electrification of South Africa's unelectrified homes will cost in the order of R11-billion according to Eskom's marketing and electrification department.

#### Development Needs

Given the country's additional development needs such as housing, water, education and health aspects, grant funding for electrification will probably not be available and ways will have to be found for electricity to pay for itself.

Electricity sales contribute largely to the income of local distributors such as municipalities, and are often used to cross-subsidise other services.

This practice and even cross-subsidisation within the industry, for example from industrial to domestic customer, could pose a problem, as the price of electricity is a major factor in terms of international industrial competitiveness.

It is estimated that electricity contributes 30 per cent to the input cost of exports.

As many future consumers are not in a position to pay up front for the capital cost of electrification (about R3,000 for each connection), it will be recovered through electricity tariffs over a reasonable period of time.

This is normally determined by the affordability of electricity and subsequent usage by the customer.

The financial viability of an Eskom electrification project is normally evaluated over a time span of 15 years, in compliance with the principle that capital recovery should be less than operating surplus minus finance charges.

Processes to reduce capital costs of electrification by innovative engineering are already in place.

#### Operating Influences

Operating influences will be heavily influenced by customers' expectations of service levels and methods used in operating and maintaining support systems.

The sales patterns of the new customers and their ability to change to electrical appliances for domestic as well as business, industrial and educational use, will go hand in hand with the overall economic prosperity for the country.

#### 27 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2701141593

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Single Education Department Welcome—"Far-sighted South Africans have known for years that a single education department was the only solution to the education morass in which this country wallowed," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 January. Yet, South Africans have endured "all sorts of strange policies, capped by the assorted 'Model' schools, before government finally reached the same conclusion."

Deal-Cutting To Lead To Elections—Allister Sparks writes in an article on the same page that "a strange assortment of critics, from Winnie Mandela to the SUNDAY TIMES, have begun criticising the bilateral negotiations between the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party as elitist



deal-cutting to share the spoils of power while the underprivileged masses are forgotten." However, Sparks believes the criticism is "a serious misinterpretation of the process taking place." He goes on to say: "It is understandable that lay members feel uneasy when their leaders cut deals behind closed doors. But it is the end result that counts more than the means of getting there. The process, however elitist, is going to lead to an election—and that is when the democracy will begin and the ordinary people have their say."

#### BUSINESS DAY

'Touch of Expediency' in Education Pledges—"Fine words were spoken yesterday, pledging government to nonracial and democratic education. But there was a

touch of expediency about them, considering that the Nationalists will vacate the seats of power long before the target dates are reached in 2003," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 January. Government "has been careful to stress that no decisions have yet been made and that these cannot be taken without serious consultation and negotiation with other parties." Meanwhile, the editorial continues, the government intends to go ahead with legislation to pave the way for the dismantling of racialism in education as soon as possible. "If that is so, government's extra-parliamentary opponents should not prevent it from doing the right thing."

**Angola****Government-UNITA Talks Begin in Addis Ababa 27 Jan****UNITA Delegation Arrives**

*MB2701204593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] As we reported a while ago, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government have just begun their meeting in Addis Ababa. The UNITA delegation arrived in Addis Ababa with a 12-hour delay. They arrived in disguise in order to escape the attention of reporters. Our special correspondent Alves Fernandes gives the first details of the meeting:

[Begin Fernandes recording] The government-UNITA meeting, which was scheduled to begin in Addis Ababa this afternoon, only began a while ago after a great deal of mystery. The UNITA delegation arrived after a 12-hour delay. It was scheduled to arrive at 0800 this morning, but only disembarked at Addis Ababa International Airport at about 2000. Nobody knows the reasons for the delay or where the UNITA delegation came from. It is only known that the delegation arrived on board a Gulfstream of the Ivory Coast airlines. None of the 30 Angolan and foreign journalists present here was able to see, even with binoculars, any member of UNITA's delegation. The security apparatus installed by the OAU in Addis Ababa prevents any contact with UNITA officials.

The meeting began a while ago after journalists were literally sent packing from the OAU's Africa Hall. For security reasons, the UNITA delegation prevented journalists from coming closer to it, either to take photographs or for interviews.

The government delegation, which traveled with reporters, arrived in Addis Ababa at 0800. The delegation is headed by Faustino Muteka, special adviser to the president of the Republic, and includes Generals Higino Carneiro, Jose Maria and [name indistinct]. The delegation includes Labor Minister Pittra Neto and Johnny Pinock Eduardo, secretary of state for cooperation.

This afternoon, while waiting for the arrival of the UNITA officials, the government delegation met with Ms. Margaret Anstee, who is in Addis Ababa to give her views. The UNITA delegation also met Anstee behind closed doors this evening.

The meeting has just begun. It is discussing the agenda. The government has brought up two key points: the immediate cessation of hostilities on the ground, and the unconditional fulfillment of the Bicesse accord.

One does not know what UNITA's proposals consist of. Diplomats and journalists have doubts whether an agreement will be reached while the war continues in Angola.

Sources close to the government say they will do their best to prevent the Addis Ababa gathering from being a repetition of the Namibe meeting. [end recording]

**Delegations Meet 28 Jan**

*AB2801115593 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, Jan 28 (AFP)—Angolan Government representatives began peace talks here Thursday [28 January] with their foes in the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Before the U.N.-sponsored talks began at noon (0900 GMT), U.N. special envoy to Angola Margaret Anstee had a meeting with the head of the government delegation, former secretary of state for coffee production Faustino Muteka.

Yaker Layashi, the general secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which is hosting the talks at its headquarters, had a parallel meeting with the rebel delegates, including UNITA general secretary Eduardo Manuvakola.

The aim was to set an agenda for the main talks, reliable sources said.

In Luanda, military sources said the two sides would discuss military and political issues and the possible extension of the current UNAVEM-II observer mission. [passage omitted]

The 35-strong government team arrived early on Wednesday [27 January] but the six UNITA envoys did not show up until the early evening, flying in on a U.N.-chartered plane from Huambo, the central highlands town. UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi made his headquarters after the disputed elections. [passage omitted]

Accompanying Muteka at the head of the government team is General Higino Carneiro, responsible for the military aspects of the negotiations.

Reporters were not allowed to attend the talks here. The government team arrived with a score of Angolan journalists who wanted to sit in, but UNITA objected.

Dos Santos has meanwhile called for an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss alleged mercenary involvement on the side of UNITA forces.

The government has claimed that whites and Zairian troops have fought with UNITA troops who recently captured the major oil industry town of Soyo in northern Angola. However, Dos Santos' appeal coincided with a recommendation by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali that the U.N. observer mission be substantially scaled down and even withdrawn altogether in April unless the fighting stops.

The current U.N. mandate in Angola will expire on January 31.

#### OAU Head Meets UN's Anstee

EA2701222693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, today received and held discussions with Miss Margaret Anstee, the special representative to Angola of U.N. Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Butrus Ghali.

According to the OAU's press release, Miss Margaret Anstee briefed Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim on efforts being made by the U.N. to bring an end to the civil war in Angola. The peace efforts include the initiative being taken to bring the Angolan Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to a negotiating table here in Addis Ababa.

The OAU secretary general on his part said he would do everything possible for the success of efforts to bring about a durable peace in Angola. The OAU press release said that Miss Anstee and Dr. Salim expressed the resolve of their respective organizations to work for restoring a lasting peace to the war-ravaged African countries.

#### Talks Continue 28 Jan

MB2801105093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] yesterday held a preliminary meeting and today they will once again meet. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel reports from the Ethiopian capital:

[Begin recording] [Manuel] Good morning listeners. Talks for the solution of the Angolan crisis will begin in Addis Ababa today. The two delegations will once more meet today at about 0800 [0700 GMT], to discuss concrete issues on the crisis. Yesterday's meeting, the first one, was just a preliminary meeting, and the agenda was not completely drafted, everything will take place today. This will be a meeting [words indistinct] what is expected is to establish an immediate cease-fire, and then to resume talks on the political field. The United Nations is fulfilling its role. [Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Angola] Margaret Anstee is chairing the *tete-a-tete*, which has not yet produced anything, since the UNITA delegation arrived in Addis Ababa in the evening yesterday, when it was scheduled to have arrived in the morning. [end recording]

#### Officials View Prospects for Talks, Peace Process

MB2801101493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Interview with Faustino Muteka, head of the Angolan Government delegation to the Addis Ababa meeting,

and Dr. Antonio Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador to the Joint Political and Military Commission, by unidentified reporter in Luanda on 26 January]

[Text] In Addis Ababa everything is ready for the government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] meeting. The UNITA delegation had not arrived at the scheduled time. Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, is already in the Ethiopian capital. Representatives of political parties, consisting mostly of parliament members, notably the Social Renovated Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, and Angola National Liberation Front, also left for the meeting. The government delegation and the observers left Luanda yesterday night. Before departure, we spoke to Faustino Muteka, the head of the government delegation.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Are you optimistic about the Addis Ababa meeting?

[Muteka] The government has always been optimistic, that is why it has always maintained open channels for the establishment of talks, since we believe that the problem is not solved while we are at war.

[Reporter] Did you at any time fear that the meeting might fail as was the case with the Namibe meeting?

[Muteka] I think during talks there are failures and at times agreement is reached. It is a long process. One knows that this is a long process, that is why we have always been optimistic.

[Reporter] In what capacity are the two [UNITA] generals going to attend the meeting?

[Muteka] They are going there at the UNITA delegation's request for them to inform the latter about their situation and how they are treated in Luanda. The government authorized them to accompany our delegation. [end recording]

We also spoke to Antonio Monteiro, Portuguese observer in the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM].

[Begin Monteiro recording] Of late we have been working hard for this meeting. It is necessary to end war, destruction, and killing of people. I believe there is a general consensus on this, a consensus shared by all the international community.

[Reporter] What do you mean by general consensus, are you talking of the international community or does it include Angolans?

[Monteiro] I believe this consensus is shared by all Angolans without exception. I do not believe there is any Angolan who favors the continuation of current events in the country.

[Reporter] You were in Namibe when the Namibe Declaration was signed, and you told us the same thing.



[Monteiro] I also told you that we would have to wait for practical results. And simply the outcome was negative, I know and recognize that. I hope that was a mistake that should not be repeated since there are not many opportunities left. It is evident that if these talks fail there will be a very dramatic situation in Angola. [Words indistinct] failing, I do not mean that we are going to Addis Ababa with the hope of solving all issues. That is not the case. The case is that Addis Ababa means the restoration of the peace process, and finding a solution to end the war, and return to those tasks which are necessary to implement democracy and develop the country.

[Reporter] As an observer of the peace process, obviously you are in permanent contact with the government and UNITA. What did you get out of the latest contacts with UNITA?

[Monteiro] We have not been holding direct talks with the UNITA leadership. We have been in contact with UNITA, but not directly with its leadership.

[Report] I mean the UNITA leadership, those who are with Jonas Savimbi?

[Monteiro] We have not been holding any talks with them.

[Reporter] Do you have any indication that UNITA leadership and Dr. Savimbi are interested in the cessation of hostilities and resumption of talks?

[Monteiro] I think the fact that they accepted to come to this meeting means they are interested in peace, and in finding a peaceful solution, otherwise once more the international community [words indistinct], and that should not happen this time.

[Reporter] I would like to ask a question which has been asked several times. If the negotiations fail this time, of course we are not pessimistic, will you accept that there is a weakness on the side of the international community? Will there be a call for pressure on those who are burying all this process?

[Monteiro] I think so. First of all I believe the talks will not fail, I confirm this, as I have said on several occasions, the word of the leaders should be [words indistinct]. We hope that there will be a limit for the nonfulfillment of what has been undertaken, and if this happens, on whatever side, I believe the international community will have to act.

[Reporter] As an observer, what are your views on the announced reduction of the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission] mission in Angola?

[Monteiro] I think the most important thing concerning UNAVEM and the United Nations' position is to be sure that the United Nations continues and will continue showing an interest in the Angolan process. This is absolutely essential since without the United Nations it will be very difficult to implement the tasks agreed upon at the Bicesse accords. Now, a temporary reduction is

not a great problem, for it will not be possible (?to fulfill) [word indistinct] everything immediately. What is necessary to get from the United Nations—I believe all the member countries are interested in that, and the Security Council will vote in favor of this—is the UNAVEM's interest in maintaining its presence in Angola and play a more active role. So, we are fighting to achieve this. If there is a temporary reduction, it is necessary to leave an open door so that afterwards UNAVEM may fully undertake all its tasks upon a request by the Angolan Government to the United Nations.

[Reporter] Dr. Monteiro, diplomats have a reply to all questions. Would you, directly and briefly, tell me whether you are by any means disappointed by those who have been identified as waging a new war against Angola, making victims of foreigners, such as Portuguese citizens?

[Monteiro] It is evident that the sequence of events after the elections disappointed me, if you want a direct reply, I became very disappointed. But my disappointment is nothing compared to the Angolan people's disappointment.

#### **MPLA Official Says Cease-Fire Priority at Addis Ababa**

*MB2801104893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Joao Lourenco, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] secretary for information, has said in Luanda that the Addis Ababa negotiations are, above all, aimed at an immediate cease-fire.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] In the meeting to be held in Addis Ababa today, we expect above all, at least a cease-fire in the battle fronts, since we cannot bring the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to fulfill the Bicesse accords in only one round of talks. So, we believe the first step is to implement a cease-fire. It is necessary to silence the weapons. Then we shall create conditions to discuss other issues. The essential in this Addis Ababa meeting is to achieve cease-fire. Obviously, we welcome any agreement that we can reach, but of all the points presented by the government we give priority to a cease-fire. [end recording]

The MPLA information secretary has admitted that the current situation in the country is very critical, but it is not necessary to resort to Article 51 of the UN Charter authorizing independent states to seek assistance from other states whenever they are faced with aggression.

[Lourenco] The situation is very critical since the real situation in the country is one of war, although Mr. Jonas Savimbi persists in saying that he did not declare war on the Angolan people. He does not need to declare war since he is already waging it. We believe the situation is not so serious for us to be thinking of possible external assistance. [end recording]

## Government-UNITA Clashes Continue

### Troops Ordered To Seize Huambo

MB2701213993 *Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese* 1930 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Military sources told our newsroom today that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops fighting in the city of Huambo have been instructed to occupy that city in order to negotiate from a position of strength in Addis Ababa. The sources added that clashes continue in that city and that UNITA troops now want to occupy the Calumanda area in order to weaken the government forces' rear.

On 26 January, government troops routed two Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola companies, killing 25 and injuring 30. They also captured five rocket launchers, one Stinger missile, and 25 automatic rifles.

The sources added that UNITA resumed its shelling of the city of Huambo at 0400 today. UNITA has been murdering every youth who refuses to fight in its ranks. A case in point was in Calumanda Ward where youths were thrown into [word indistinct] and then machine gunned.

### Government Ground Offensive 'Thwarted'

MB2701194893 *(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 1900 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola says that the enemy's offensive has been thwarted in at least 90 percent of the ground attacks. Reports say that the government has no alternative but to use its Air Force.

MiG-23 bombers took off from the Lubango Air Force Base on 26 and 27 January, bombing residential areas in the city of Huambo. Also yesterday, a group of fighter bombers fired rockets at Matala villages in Huila Province, while two other aircraft bombed Cunene districts controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Air operations have also been reported in northern Angola where a squadron of SU-24's has been sent with the mission of destroying Soyo's oil installations. A source with the General Staff said that the prompt response by UNITA's antiaircraft batteries prevented the enemy from hitting the desired targets.

### UNITA Shells Menongue

MB2701155993 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The political and military situation in Menongue is worrisome. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is shelling the city of Menongue from a distance. Fighting between the National Police and UNITA soldiers continues in the

outlying areas of Menongue [words indistinct], using B-12 guns. Colonel [name indistinct], Angolan Armed Forces commander in Cuando Cubango Military Region, said civilians have been killed as a result of UNITA's actions. He said the province's air space has been violated by airplanes and helicopters flying from Ndjiva.

In Bibala District of Namibe Province, the political and military situation is tense following UNITA's occupation of Lola Commune. Bibala Administrator Antonio Juliano dos Anjos says UNITA intends to prevent the free movement of people and goods in the region, but its plans will be thwarted in view of the steps that have been taken.

[Begin Dos Anjos recording] Presently we are registering a great influx of people into the capital of Bibala District. That worries us a lot. Besides, UNITA intends to seize the district in order to prevent the movement of trains, to encircle the city of Lubango and carry out other actions against the city of Namibe. We have, however, taken quick steps to contain UNITA by reinforcing the district's defense. We would like to stress the role played by volunteers, demobilized soldiers, and new FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] recruits who want to defend the country and democracy. [end recording]

### Attacks in Cunene Province Eyed

MB2801081093 *(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 28 Jan 93

[Text] Clashes continue in Cunene Province for the control of Cuvelai commune which is under the control of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], with the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] scoring victories. On 22 January, two People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] convoys coming from Caulembi and Xamingue locations aiming to seize the same position were easily repelled by FALA soldiers. The clashes lasted 17 minutes, and the enemy fled in confusion. An unspecified number of FAPLA soldiers were killed and injured, and a large amount of weapons and rounds of ammunition were captured. At 1400 [1300 GMT] on the same day, two army units belonging to Jose Eduardo dos Santos coming from Mocua-Inga, and Inguenje with similar intentions were also repelled by FALA. Military sources state that despite the fact that they used 82 and 60 mm mortars, including other artillery weapons, FAPLA soldiers were repelled without resistance. Residents of the affected areas are taking refuge in UNITA-controlled areas, where they feel safe.

Reliable sources say that more civilian targets were hit by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] in Catumbela District, Benguela Province, on 26 January when two PC-7 aircraft flew over Catumbela area four times with the aim of protecting FAPLA soldiers. On the occasion, the aircraft shot 20 rockets at civilian targets, destroying them. It

will be recalled that similar operations took place in the city of Huambo recently, where the MPLA-PT has no respect for civilian structures, and this is censured by the peace-loving Angolans.

### **S. African Helicopter Allegedly Supplies FALA Equipment**

*MB2801125693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Colonel Gouveia Miranda, provincial commander of the Armed Forces, has said a South African helicopter carrying military equipment for National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers today landed in the Cuito Cuanavale District and Longa commune. Miranda, who was speaking to the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY, added that two unidentified helicopters flew over northern Menongue city last week, and it is presumed that they provided supplies for the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops stationed in the area. The government troops are continuing with mopping-up operations on the outskirts of Menongue city in order to neutralize possible UNITA operations. UNITA soldiers are using 60-mm mortars and B-12 guns firing shells containing chemical substances.

Meanwhile, Fernando Jamba, who dodged UNITA control has said a 12-vehicle convoy carrying UNITA soldiers and long range artillery weapons coming from Mavinga is heading for Menongue to reinforce FALA forces in the area. Jamba noted that the convoy, which is under Colonel Lituzi's control, recently passed through the Cuito Cuanavale District and is stationed in the Longa commune, some 89 km from Menongue city. The source also said the FALA colonel forced the people and traditional leaders to hand over youths to join UNITA ranks.

### **Minister Urges UN Session on South Africa Involvement**

*MB2801075993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has requested UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali to call for a special session of the Security Council. Venancio de Moura has said he has proof of South African involvement alongside the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. [Word indistinct] were enough for Venancio de Moura to convince Butrus-Ghali on the necessity to call for a special meeting by the Security Council to analyze the Angolan situation. It is known that the UN secretary general is planning to withdraw from Angola the UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-II force by April, unless UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] reach an accord. Most of the members of the Security Council, and the Angolan Government do not agree with this.

[Begin recording] [Moura] [Words indistinct] at a time when a member country has problems, and above all when judicial instruments endorsed by the international community are put at risk, notably by the Security Council which recently adopted a resolution that the international community may turn its back on Angola. [end recording]

Most important, however, is that the Angolan Government is calling for a meeting by the Security Council to present proof of South African assistance to UNITA. Despite [South African Foreign Minister] Pik Botha's letter addressed to the UN secretary general, Pretoria [word indistinct] Portuguese President Mario Soares' appeal for the cessation of hostilities. Eduardo dos Santos' government's hard stand to be taken in the Security Council within the coming days will have much to do with the outcome of the Addis Ababa meeting.

[Moura] Everyone is waiting for this meeting to have desirable results, above all for an immediate cessation of hostilities and the return to the principles and letter of the Bicesse Accords. [end recording]

The next step is Washington's [word indistinct] on the recognition of the Luanda Government by the new administration.

[Moura] Today the existing relations with the United States justify this step, at least now that there is a new administration [word indistinct] for the normalization of relations between the two countries. [end recording]

### **Namibian Involvement in Civil War 'More Apparent'**

*MB2701153693 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 21 Jan 93 pp 4, 5*

[Unattributed report: "Namibia Involved in Angola"]

[Excerpt] Namibian involvement in the Angolan civil war is becoming more and more apparent, especially as fighting in that country intensifies.

The signing of the agreement between the two countries in 1991, according to which Namibians and Angolans are allowed to move freely within a 60 kilometer strip adjoining the border, is something of the past.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] told DIE REPUBLIKEIN that Namibian soldiers are fighting with MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops and this allegation has been repeated on UNITA radio service. The Namibian Government denies this allegation. Latest reports say that Angolan Government soldiers, wounded in fights with UNITA, are receiving treatment at the Engela hospital at Oshikango.

Food destined for UNITA establishments towards the eastern part of the border with Namibia may not be transported across the border as a result of intervention by the Namibian Government.



Meanwhile, Portuguese speaking Namibians and Angolans fleeing clashes in southern Angola are detained by policemen and people dressed as civilians, possibly Angolan soldiers or covert security forces. They are then taken across the border and handed to Angolan authorities. They are reportedly enlisted by the MPLA as part of the general mobilization campaign reportedly in progress in the country.

These allegations were made to a DIE REPUBLIKEIN reporter during a visit to Owambo.

According to the source a defense force-guarded meeting place at Mongua in southern Angola was established, where new recruits are incorporated into Angolan Government forces against their will.

A man named Bonifacio, who would not give his surname because he feared reprisals, said he escaped from the camp. He has already been in Namibia for six years.

The Namibian Government revealed earlier that it had sent large groups of Angolans back to Angola because they refused to be restricted to the Osire refugee camp.

Meanwhile, it is no secret that hundreds of Angolans seek shelter from families on the Namibian side of the border whenever clashes between UNITA and the ruling MPLA break out.

The police commander at Owambo, Deputy Commissioner Joseph Ekandjo, said last week that joint police and defense patrols were increased along the border and that Namibia is even prepared to intervene if fighting spills over into Namibia. Angolans finding themselves on the Namibian side of the border say that their lands have already been harvested and that they are merely living with families on the Namibian side of the border as long as fighting continues.

They say they are taking advantage of the freedom of movement agreement signed between the two countries, but are now being caught by armed forces on the Namibian side who are deporting them to Angola. Women are apparently freed on the Angolan side of the border but men are taken to Mongua for mobilization against UNITA.

NAMPA, the Namibian news agency, reports from Oshakati that UNITA soldiers are suspected of hiding in bushes north of the border with Angola and that "many of them are entering Namibia."

According to NAMPA the head of the Angolan consulate in Oshakati, Januario Quibato, says he has information in his possession which proves that UNITA supporters are living with families on the Namibian side of the border.

According to Mr. Quibato the MPLA has the military advantage in places such as Ruacana, Onangwe, Calueque and Santa Clara, where the MPLA has dispersed all UNITA soldiers.

He confirmed that fighting is continuing in Angola in places such as Huambo, Luena and Soyo, an important oil producing region, and that Zaire is lending military support to UNITA. He further says that white mercenaries were seen with UNITA troops.

According to NAMPA Mr. Quibato said that former Koevoet [former South West African counterinsurgency unit], Nampol [Namibian Police] and SWATF [South-West African Territory Force] soldiers are fighting alongside UNITA in Cuvelai, north of the border with Angola.

"The UNITA-Koevoet-SWATF alliance is proof of the fact that there is still an element of South African involvement in the Angolan war," the Angolan Government diplomat said.

It has also been reported from Owambo that wounded soldiers are being treated in the hospital at Onandjokwe. It is not known whether these soldiers are Namibians fighting on the side of the MPLA in Angola or whether they are Angolan Government soldiers wounded in clashes with UNITA. An investigation is underway to determine the identity of the soldiers. [passage omitted]

## Malawi

### Party Official Warns Opposition Not To Abuse Banda

MB2801053193 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The Malawi Congress Party has warned the pressure groups in the country, UDF [United Democratic Front] and Aford [Alliance for Democracy], to stop immediately insulting and abusing His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, the official hostess, Mama Cecilia Kadzamira, and other party officials at their public meetings. Issuing the warning in Lilongwe today, a spokesman of the National Headquarters of the party said at their meetings, members of UDF and Aford insult the general public, block normal traffic on the road, terrorize some neighborhoods, harass party leaders in their homes, and intimidate those members of the public who do not respond to their cross-finger sign. The spokesman said the members of these pressure groups have even stoned members of the Malawi Congress Party when they are holding their public meetings.

He said the party wishes to remind the organizers of the multiparty meetings that the head of state gave them permission to hold the meetings to campaign for the forthcoming national referendum, not to abuse him. The spokesman said it is unfortunate that those who address the pressure group meetings are unable to appreciate such generosity from His Excellency the life president. He further said those who address these meetings have the misguided notion that freedom of speech means shouting unwarranted insults and abuse at the head of state and other government officials.

The spokesman said in obedience to the life president's appeal for peace and calm, law and order during the referendum campaign, the party has restrained its members from reacting to such abuse from UDF and Aford. He said that it is unfortunate that the two groups have misinterpreted this inaction from the party as a sign of weakness. The spokesman advised UDF and Aford to control their supporters and ensure that they do not become unruly during and after their public meetings. He emphasized that the Malawi Congress Party will not tolerate these insults any longer.

#### **Opposition Parties Threaten To Boycott Referendum**

*MB2701155893 Johannesburg Channel Africa  
Television in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Opposition parties are threatening to boycott the referendum on multiparty democracy if the government fails to comply with their demands.

The United Democratic Front and the Alliance for Democracy are demanding the government should repeal all laws that deprive citizens of freedom of expression. This would enable the opposition to put its message across to voters freely.

The referendum is scheduled for 15 March, but the United Nations has recommended that it be postponed for three months.

In a separate development, the opposition Alliance for Democracy claims President Kamuzu Banda has dismissed a senior police officer, apparently for failing to take action against pro-democracy activists.

### **Swaziland**

#### **Prime Minister Notes PTA, SADC To Merge**

*MB2501142993 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in  
English 25 Jan 93 p 1*

[Report by Bheki Matsebula: "PTA, SADC To Merge"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini arrived in the country yesterday afternoon from Zambia where he was part of Heads of State and Governments of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) summit which was held at the Mulungushi Conference Centre, in Lusaka.

Mr Dlamini said on his arrival that the summit resolved that the PTA should be merged with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) because it had similar objectives.

He said the new chairman of the PTA, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, was directed during the summit to discuss the issue with the Chairman of the SADC so that the two organisations would merge.

Both the SADC and PTA have almost the same countries who are members of either organisation.

Mr Dlamini said a number of other issues including the clearance of the PTA's UAPTA [Unit of Account; equal to one IMF Special Drawing Right] currency and travellers cheques were discussed, adding that all PTA member countries will accept UAPTA currency and travellers cheques.

"As I am talking now I have UAPTA travellers cheques and they will be cleared here easily without any problem," the premier said.

Mr Dlamini said a number of projects in the country are expected to receive some form of assistance from the PTA organisation and he added that some form of help has already been received by some organisations in government and Non-Governmental Organizations.

He was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Themba Masuku and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Barnabas Mhlomo.

At the airport cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps were present to welcome the prime minister and his delegation back home.

#### **Commerce Minister on PTA Assistance to Economy**

*MB2601181793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF  
SWAZILAND in English 26 Jan 93 p 2*

[Report by Martin Dlamini: "PTA is to assist Swaziland's economy"]

[Text] The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr Barnabas Mhlomo has said that the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) is to assist Swaziland restructure the economy to reduce her dependence on South Africa.

He said this will be done to ensure that Swaziland participates fully and effectively in PTA programmes.

Mr Mhlomo was speaking at a press conference yesterday where he delivered his report on the PTA Heads of States summit which was held in Lusaka, Zambia last week.

Mr Mhlomo said the recommendations mean that since Swaziland is a member of the South African Customs Union, she would have to reduce her trade with South Africa to cut down on existing tariff barriers, in order to increase trade between PTA member states.

"PTA wants us to have done away with at least 60 percent of existing tariffs by October this year until we reach the target of zero tariffs by the year 2000," he explained.

Resolutions concerning trade between the BLS [Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland] countries with South Africa contained in the report were;

—That Swaziland and Lesotho provide the Secretariat with reports on measures taken to reduce their dependence on South Africa, as well as progress on their

efforts to obtain the consent of the other parties to the Southern African Customs Union Agreement to publish PTA tariffs; and

- To intensify and expand the scope of the programmes of the PTA aimed at assisting BLS member states to restructure their economies and reduce their dependence on South Africa in order to ensure the full and effective participation of Lesotho and Swaziland in the PTA programme in accordance with Article 4 of the protocol on Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Concerning the use of UAPTA Credit Cards, the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, has been asked to study the issue, together with the PTA Secretariat and the PTA Clearing House.

They are to submit a comprehensive report to a group of experts in foreign departments of Central Banks, to the next meeting of Ministers of Finance through the Committee of Central Bank Governors.

#### **Police Chief Responds to U.S. Charges of Harassment**

*MB2701134793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Jan 93 p 1*

[Report by Gordon Mbuli: "Cops Deny Harassing Activists"]

[Text] Police chief, Mr Sandile Mdziniso yesterday refuted allegations by the United States government that political groups and human rights activists are being kept under surveillance and "occasionally" harassed by police.

Mr Mdziniso said whoever compiles the human rights report on Swaziland is one-sided.

The allegations are contained in the 1992 human rights reports, compiled by the U.S. State Department.

Mr Mdziniso said as long as a person sticks to the laws of the country, he will not be bothered by police.

"If we cannot maintain law and order in this country, it would be like we are taking sides—something which police officers are not supposed to do.

"It is very unfortunate that whilst the police are doing their duty in a accordance with the laws of this country, someone outside the country takes it as harassment."

Mr Mdziniso said the Americans should know that political parties are banned in this country.

"Therefore, if there are such people who threaten to disturb peace by marching on the roads, it is the duty of the police to attend to such incidents without fear or favour.

"In fact, such a comment is unfair on us," Mr Mdziniso said.

Mr Mdziniso further wondered if the American government means that when people like Mphandlana Shongwe block the road, police must leave them alone, for cars to kill them.

He said if police received complaints from Swazi citizens that they are being harassed by the police, they would have long attended to that issue.

"Right now, there has not been any complaint of police harassing people in the country," he said.

Mr Mdziniso also wondered why people are bothered if they are kept under surveillance when they know that there is nothing wrong with what they are doing.

"If you know that you are clean, why fear police surveillance?" he wondered.

#### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Mines Put 12,000 Workers on Reduced Hours; Lay Off 2,100**

*MB2401141993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Jan 93*

[Text] About 12,000 mineworkers in Zimbabwe have now been put on shorter working hours and a further 2,100 have been retrenched as the mining sector continues to suffer power shortages and the effects of the world recession. Following the power crisis that rocked Zimbabwe last year as a result of the drought, the Zimbabwean Electricity Supply Authority reduced power supplies to mines and at present mines are receiving about 90 percent of their power needs. This has resulted in mines not being able to operate normal shifts, forcing them to retrench workers or put them on shorter working hours.



## Ghana

### Rawlings Nominates Cabinet for Parliamentary Approval

*AB2701193093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has nominated the following persons for approval by Parliament as ministers of state: Minister for defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu; minister for parliamentary affairs, Mr. J.H. Owusu Akyeampong, member of parliament for Berekum; minister for finance, Dr. Kwesi Botchway; minister for works and housing, Dr. George Koffi Akorshah, member of parliament for Mampong-Ashanti; Northern regional minister, Colonel Abdulaye Ibrahim; Western regional minister, Mr. Kodjo Thompson, presiding member of Ahanta-West District assembly; and minister for lands and forestry, formerly Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Agyei Mensah, member of parliament for Takyiman-North. An official statement issued today said the mining sector has now been placed under the Ministry of Energy.

The president has also made some appointments to the Council of State. They are: Mrs. Suzana Alhassan, one time minister of education in the First Republic, and former member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]; Mrs. Annie-Jiagie, retired Appeal Court judge; Mr. Eric Otoo, former ambassador to the United States; Mr. C.B. (Fayosay), business executive, and Mr. John Emmanuel Kodjo, one time head of the Geological Survey Department and former managing director, Ghana National Manganese Corporation.

Three other persons have been nominated for appointment to the Council of States in consultation with Parliament: Mr. Justice Sonny Sowah, retired chief justice of the Supreme Court; Major General Daniel Addoh, former chief of Defense Staff, Ghana Armed Forces; and Mr. C.K. Derwonu, former inspector general of police. The president of the National House of Chiefs, Nana Oduro Nimapaw is, by the Constitution, a member of the Council of State.

## Liberia

### ECOMOG Says Robertsfield Airport Recaptured

*AB2801093993 Paris AFP in English 0307 GMT 28 Jan 93*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 28 (AFP)—The West African buffer force in Liberia ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] said Wednesday [27 January] it had recaptured Robertsfield International Airport near Monrovia from the rebel National Patriotic Front (NPFL) of Charles Taylor, which had controlled it for more than two years. Major Nya Nya, head of the ECOMOG information service, said ECOMOG had now moved on and was shelling the town of Harbel, an NPFL-stronghold, a few kilometers (miles) east of the airport.

Robertsfield, which lies 45 kilometers (28 miles) east of Monrovia, has been occupied by Charles Taylor's forces since 1990.

At the beginning of January, an ECOMOG spokesman announced the capture of Robertsfield only to be contradicted 48 hours later by a communique from the ECOMOG High Command.

On Monday [25 January], Taylor also said the airport had fallen to ECOMOG troops, although Nya Nya later denied it. But on Wednesday Nya Nya said the airport capture had involved heavy bombardment of NPFL positions.

### Taylor Accused of Deception, Urged To Disarm

*AB2701133093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The leader of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], Mr. Charles Taylor, has been accused of applying deceptive tactics to undermine the peace process, thereby continuing to terrorize the Liberian people. A commentary by the Public Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Information [Culture and Tourism, MICUT] noted that since December 24, 1989, Mr. Taylor has consistently clinched to outright falsehood in his drive to become president, even at gunpoint.

A MICUT commentary denounced claims by Mr. Taylor that his army has more than 70,000 strong fighters as [being] tantamount to surrendering the sovereignty of Liberia, noting that this was intended to hold the country hostage, thereby depriving Liberians of the opportunity to freely and fairly elect their leaders. The commentary said that Mr. Taylor's claim that he would disarm only to a neutral force is just another ploy to further complicate and delay the peace process.

The commentary said by belatedly agreeing to disarm his fighters, Mr. Taylor has now realized that far from being a sellout to foreigners, the restoration of Liberia's lost image lies in a comprehensive disarmament to be followed by free and fair general elections. The MICUT commentary then urged the NPFL leader, who garrulously claims to be a true democrat, to clear the path to genuine democracy by immediately disarming. Mr. Taylor was then challenged to accept that disarmament is not an impossible sacrifice in the interest of this country, if he truly loves Liberia.

### Relief Agencies Granted Free Passage for Operations

*AB2701113993 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] Relief agencies operating in Greater Liberia are to be given free passage throughout the country without preconditions in the performance of their operations.

The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says personnel of the United Nations, Catholic Relief Services, the Red Cross, and Medecins Sans Frontieres are not to be harassed or intimidated.

The president gave the warning recently when government announced the resumption of relief activities throughout Greater Liberia. He said any military officer or security agent that violated this directive will face severe disciplinary measures.

At the same time, the United Nations office in Gbarnga has announced the distribution of food items to hospitals in Bong, Nimba, and Lofa Counties as part of the UN relief program to Liberia.

According to United Nations field officer, Millie Momolu, the distribution will be carried out through the [word indistinct] world service. Mrs. Momolu is also appealing to security personnel to enhance the smooth implementation of the initiative by the UN to bring help to the suffering people of Liberia by giving them cooperation and protection.

#### **UN Office Not Aware of Plans To Resume Operations**

*AB2701131593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The UN Office in Monrovia says it is not aware of any plans by the UN systems to resume the distribution of relief supplies in NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] areas, contrary to recent reports. The statement comes in the wake of recent newscasts on the NPFL radio in which it was reported that relief agencies, including the UN, are to shortly resume the distribution of relief supplies in NPFL areas.

In a telephone interview with the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY yesterday, the acting UN special coordinator in Liberia, Mr. Adama Guendo, deputizing for Mr. Ross Mountain who is presently out of the country, said the UN Office in Monrovia had had no recent discussions with the NPFL about relief supplies. Mr. Guendo explained that although relief supplies are not bad under the terms of the economic sanctions imposed on the NPFL by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], as endorsed by the UN, the distribution of relief supplies requires basic conditions such as free access and free movement, which are not tenable in areas held by the NPFL because of the present security situation there.

Meanwhile, the UN official says the UN office in Monrovia attaches seriousness to a recent statement broadcast on the NPFL radio in which the NPFL leader, Charles Taylor, declared the UN special coordinator, Mr. Ross Mountain, as a persona non grata who should not dare show his face in NPFL areas.

#### **UN Envoy Submits Report on Crisis to Butrus-Ghali**

*AB2701125593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The United Nations' special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers has submitted his findings on Liberia to UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali, outlining the root causes of the crisis in the country. Ambassador Gordon-Somers said the root causes of the fighting in Liberia were the combination of poverty, neglect, ethnic tension, poor education, (low literacy), and manipulation by individuals.

In reaction to what is believed to be the real root of the crisis in Liberia, President Taylor noted that since Liberia became a nation in 1847, there have been many sorts of ills in the society which must now be tackled in the absence of hostilities. President Taylor maintained that no form of problem can be solved by creating another problem. According to him, this is why the Liberian people must dialogue and thrash out their differences in order to put into place a new democratic system.

#### **ILA Approves Funds for Government Operations**

*AB2701132493 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[Text] The Interim Legislative Assembly, ILA, has approved the expenditure of over \$41 million, representing one-fourth of the first quarter of the 1992 budget for the operations of government from January to March this year. The executive branch of government recently requested the ILA to approve one-fourth of the 1992 budget to allow government undertake major expenditures such as drugs, food, salary, foreign and local travels, as well as gasoline and fuel purchases pending the approval of the fiscal budget.

The ILA at the time also asked the executive branch of government to provide the foreign exchange component of the national budget for 1992 before action could be taken. LINA [Liberian News Agency] says in taking the decision yesterday, the Assembly said the action was necessary to enable government continue its operations in providing goods and services for the smooth running of the government. Eighteen voted for the passage of the act, while two abstained, granting the executive branch permission to expend one-fourth of the budget.

#### **Monrovia Police Chief Urges Law To Fight Narcotics**

*AB2801123393 London BBC World Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Drug traffickers have been using Liberia as a transit point for shipping their cocaine or heroin to Europe and America. They have been getting away with

it and that is mainly because the laws of Liberia have not been updated to meet the international drugs menace. Well, the police chief in the capital, Monrovia, Mr. Yormie, is ready to step into action but he needs the force of the government on his side. This is what Director Yormie told Chollo Brookes.

[Begin recording] We are talking about narcotic drugs, cocaine, cannabis sativa, heroin and et cetera. These are drugs that, when used, impair the mind, the thinking faculty of any youth or any individual.

So, because they are dangerous, we want a legislative enactment to stop people from bringing these things in the country. I mean, that is, we want criminal forfeiture of the assets generated, derived from the sale of drugs. All these things need to be seized by government. And I am referring to those kind of assets like houses, like aircrafts, like motor vehicles, anything of value that you got for the sale of dangerous drugs.

So, we want this law to be enacted by government. This is the only way, the deterring factor to drug law enforcement in the country will be possible. [end recording]

Well, it would appear that some of these dangerous drugs passing through Liberia do manage to get hijacked and used locally, mainly by young Liberians. Now, a group of young, concerned Liberians have come together to stop it. They call themselves the Youth Alliance Against Drug Abuse, or YAADA. [passage omitted]

## Niger

### High Council Extends Transition Period

AB2801134593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] We start the news with a communique from the High Council of the Republic [HCR], which held an extraordinary session yesterday:

After thoroughly examining the political and economic situation in the country as well as the effects of the adoption of the final election timetable by the transition organs on 22 January, the HCR adopted a bill amending Article 1 of the National Conference Act 21 of 29 October 1991 relating to the organization of administrative authorities during the transition period. The adoption of this bill is aimed at conforming the provisions of the said bill to those of the actual duration of the transition period, which has been extended by two months.

Thus, according to the terms of the new provisions, the transition period will last 17 months instead of the 15 previously fixed—that is, from 1 November 1992 to 31 March. In addition to the usual tasks assigned to each organ, these two months will mostly be devoted to preparing and organizing the legislative and presidential

elections as well as preparing for the establishment of the institutions and administrative authorities of the Third Republic.

In line with this, and in accordance with Articles 69, 81, and 148 of the Electoral Code, the HCR has discharged six of its members who are candidates for elective posts. They are Professor Andre Salifou, Mr. Omar Idi Ango, Mr. Jackou Senoussi, Mr. Habib Mactar, Mr. Alazi Soumaila, and Mrs. Aichatou Foumakoye.

## Nigeria

### ECOWAS Official Gives Reasons for Summit Postponement

AB2801130993 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] heads of state and government were due to meet yesterday [25 January] in Abuja, Nigeria, to discuss the draft treaty which will replace the current ECOWAS Treaty. The ECOWAS summit meeting could not hold and our correspondent, Biedu Fanora, had a chat with Mr. Adam Gaye, ECOWAS director of information, on the reasons for the postponement:

[Begin recording] [Gaye] The summit in Abuja could not be held for at least two reasons: One, there were no clear signals from the member states toward sufficient participation. Two-thirds is the mandatory requirement of participation of member states. Two-thirds of the 16 member states of the community should have given their notice of participation (?earlier); we did not have that. And on the other hand, there was this meeting of the National Assembly by (words indistinct) in Abuja. Therefore, these two situations have complicated things and so we were authorized to discuss the postponement of the meeting which will be held another day. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

## Senegal

### 'Separatist Guerillas' Attack Soldiers in Casamance

AB2701144393 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Dakar, Jan 27 (AFP)—Suspected separatist guerillas shot and wounded 10 soldiers late Tuesday [26 January] in Senegal's troubled southern Casamance Province, reliable sources said here Wednesday. The attack, near Camaracounda village in the region around the provincial capital Ziguinchor, came five days before President Abdou Diouf was due to begin a campaign for re-election with a visit to Casamance.

Details of the attack on the soldiers by unidentified gunmen were not immediately available, but the village lies on a road from Ziguinchor to the border with Guinea-Bissau frequently used by troops in recent weeks.



The incident came a day after seven young Red Cross workers were killed in a landmine blast some 30 kilometres (18 miles) from the provincial capital when their vehicle hit a mine on an earthen road.

Senegal's Red Cross chief Ousmane Diagne and senior officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross from Geneva, travelling in a second vehicle which was undamaged, were not harmed.

They had been inspecting villages, some of which had been attacked recently by insurgents of the Casamance Democratic Forces Movement (MFDC).

The MFDC formally halted fighting in an agreement with the government in May 1991, but in the past five months, a dissident armed wing has been active and more than 200 soldiers and civilians have been killed.

Diouf is due in Casamance, which is cut off from the rest of Senegal by the Gambia, an enclaved nation along the river of that name, on Sunday [31 January] to launch his campaign for re-election in February.

The separatists have called for a boycott of the polls and have been warning local people not to register on the electoral rolls, but the government of one of Africa's oldest democracies has vowed that voting will go ahead in Casamance and is expected to deploy troops.

Soldiers killed 40 insurgent suspects in fighting in mid-January in the Ziguinchor region, and a few nights later the airport here came under heavy weapons fire.

Reliable sources in Ziguinchor said the hardline wing of the MFDC, led by a priest, Augustin Diamacoune Senghor, had attacked targets defended by the Army to step up pressure, without seeking direct confrontation.

Diamacoune has called for "immediate and total independence", while the other wing of the MFDC, led by Sidy Badji, is more prepared to negotiate with Dakar on the devolution of power.

The most radical supporters of the separatist cause are the Diolas who make up 60 percent of the population.

Mainly animists, the Diolas resent the influx of settlers from Muslim northern ethnic groups such as the Wolof, Serer and Toucouleur, who predominate in commerce and the more lucrative fishing industry.

### Sierra Leone

#### EEC Warns Regime About Human Rights Violations

AB2801132393 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The EEC has sent a strong warning to the Sierra Leone Military Government, after the murder and execution of 26 persons accused of plotting to overthrow the government in December 1992. The EEC recalled that when he took over power in April 1992, Captain Valentine Strasser pledged to respect human rights and the rule of law, but nothing has been done to this end.

#### Strasser Explains Executions

AB2701211693 Paris AFP in French 1941 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Freetown, 27 Jan (AFP)—Sierra Leonean Head of State Captain Valentine Strasser, today implicitly justified the recent execution of 26 people accused of plotting to overthrow the government by attributing the executions to the need to cope with threat of rebellion that was hanging over the "security of the state." Last week, the European Economic Community sent a warning to the Sierra Leone military government on these executions.

In his reply, Capt. Strasser explained that this rebellion, which was raging in the eastern part of the country, "forced" him to set up a military tribunal to try people "involved in all forms of rebellion, treason, and sabotage," and to take "effective and drastic measures." [passage omitted]

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